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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

A Democratic Meeting

With a Result Not Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., October 7, 1875.

Mr. Trevellick, a traveling mountebank, addressed a meeting of probably three hundred Democrats and Republicans at this place this evening. The chairman presented the speaker and asked for three cheers, but, alas! Too many Republicans were in the crowd, and not a chirp arose. The chairman retreated and Trevellick mounted the stand with his spirits rather dampened by the cool reception. However, he began a harangue on the Republican party, starting off with the assertion that that party was the cause of a million of men being idle. This was the wrong thing to start off on to such an audience, composed of workingmen, who are busy. Such an apparent effort for votes was ill-timed, and taken as an insult by our intelligent workingmen. He went on to state that none of our citizens knew how to answer ninety-nine out one hundred questions in regard to the policy of the Government; that reading rooms should be established to educate our people how to vote. He denounced specie payment as a fraud and a lie, something new in the line of argument. He actually claimed that gold was not current at par to the full extent of its value throughout the world. He stopped every few minutes to expostulate with some small boys for making a noise, and said he he could whip any bondsman he ever saw, or something to that effect. Mr. T. claims to be a sailor. Speaking of sailors, he claimed that only six American ships were now on our oceans; that ships of foreign nations performed all the traffic. His assertions throughout were wild, and it was evident that sundry drams with which the speaker had been regaling himself throughout the afternoon were asserting themselves. No sober man would stand up before such an audience and boldly declare that they knew nothing and that he knew it all, and the only apology to offer is that the speaker was either drunk or is a natural-born fool. Prominent Democrats concede that more votes were made for Hayes than Allen by this insulting address. Prominent Democrats warned him that he was not making much headway, and he only spoke a little over a half hour. John Henry Haymaker, sleighmaker, trainer of Steubenville, was then introduced, and made one of the weakest addresses we have ever heard from even a Democratic speaker. He could only be understood about fifteen feet from the stand. He managed to pay a glowing tribute to the starry banner and the glorious Union; saying that we had a war and that it was a necessity, but happily it was ended and the Union preserved by our brave soldiers and loyal citizens. But he omitted stating that during the war he had done all in his power to prevent the success of the Union arms. He claimed that there was no necessity, however, for a public debt; that the war could have been carried on without borrowing money, and thus involving the country in a large debt. It was evident from the start that he presumed our people were ignorant, and would swallow such an evident and glaring inconsistency. He quoted Andrew Jackson, and gave his views as in accordance with what the Democratic party were now wanting. He probably supposed that our old Jackson Democrats were not posted in regard to old Hickory's views, proving that rag money is the kind of money that Andrew Jackson was in favor of as something that nothing but an idiot would attempt. In fact, all of his assertions were made wholly unbacked by proof, and depending chiefly on the credulity of his listeners. Such speeches will augment the Republican majority on next Tuesday, and we hope they will have such speakers every night.

CRACKER MAKERS.

National Convention in St. Louis—Pittsburgh Gets the Secretaryship.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—The cracker makers of the country, who have been in private conference here for two days, have effected the permanent organization of a national society for the purpose of harmonizing their interests and promoting their welfare. The following officers were elected: President, E. N. Blake, Chicago; Vice President, W. E. Kamp, Philadelphia, and F. A. Kennedy, Cambrigeport, Mass.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; executive and arbitration committees were appointed, also a committee to provide for erecting and running a national bakery at the Centennial next year. A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society was also appointed, and the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 11th of July next. Representatives were present from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and New York.

POLITICAL.

State.

SAMUEL HENCHEY NOMINATED FOR STATE SENATOR IN THE BLAIR-CAMBRIA DISTRICT.

ALTOONA, PA., October 7.—Hon. Samuel Hencbey was nominated on the sixty-seventh ballot, this evening, for State Senator, by the Democrats. He is a resident of Blair county.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain—and old Jupiter Pluvius just stooped down and mopped the earth—a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the spacious court-house at Indiana, on Wednesday night, to listen to addresses on the political issues of the day from Col. W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, and Col. Realf, of Pittsburgh. The audience was composed of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the town and neighborhood, embracing quite a sprinkling of ladies, who appeared almost as deeply interested in the proceedings as were their male cousins. Col. Mann's presentation of the Republican argument was exceedingly cogent and eloquent, and it evidently had a great effect on his auditors. The addresses of Gen. White and Col. Realf, also, were well received. Indiana county is awakening, and the indications are that if Republican opportunities are properly improved, the main powtion of the discontented prohibitory element of the party will voluntarily return to their allegiance before the end of the month.

Missouri.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—The Republican State Central Committee met here yesterday, ten of thirteen Congressional Districts of the State being represented. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts of the Administration to purify the public service by a vigorous prosecution of all officials and other persons charged with the commission of fraud in any and all the departments of the Government, deserves the heartiest indorsement of the Republican party throughout the country, and we emphatically indorsed by this committee.

There was some discussion of the subject of the new State Constitution to be submitted to the people at the next election, but no definite action was taken.

Georgia.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN AT ATLANTA.

AUGUSTA, October 7.—A colored convention, composed of fifty delegates, met here to-day for the purpose of refuting the charges that the negroes intended an insurrection, and to determine the best course for the colored race to pursue. The resolutions attack the Government for its conduct toward the colored people; express gratitude to Judge Hershel V. Johnson for the fairness and impartiality shown by him in the trial of the Washington county prisoners; condemn lawlessness and advocate the cultivation of amicable relations between the two races. Some advocated emigration to Africa, but the majority favored remaining in the State, as the rights of the colored race are now becoming to be respected.

Closing Session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America closed its sessions here this evening. The convention next year will be held in Philadelphia, July 4th. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Very Rev. Patrick Byrne, of New Jersey, first Vice-President, Rev. John B. Cutter, of Winona, Minnesota; second, Very Rev. F. X. Lichand, of St. Johns, N. B.; General Secretary, James W. O'Brien, of New York city; Treasurer, T. B. McCormack, of Providence, R. I. The proceedings of the convention were very harmonious, and a great deal of important society business was acted upon. Resolutions were adopted unanimously indorsing the centennial fountain to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, next year, by the union, and a committee consisting of the President of each subordinate union was appointed to take charge of the matter, and issue a call for funds to all the local societies. The delegates leave for their homes to-morrow.

TRIAL list No. 5 will be called in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Liberia.

A WAR WITH THE ABORIGINES.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Times* has the following: War has been commenced at Cape Palmes, between Liberia and the Aborigines under command of several educated natives. There was some fighting on the 17th of September, in which fifty were killed and wounded. The Liberian Government has dispatched troops from Monrovia to the scene of action, and a great battle is daily expected.

Farther India.

A CONCESSION FROM BURMAH TO ENGLAND.

SMILA, October 7.—It is officially announced that Burmah has unconditionally agreed to allow the passage of an escort of British troops through Burmese territory to Yun-nan, if another expedition thither is necessary.

England.

CRINGING BEFORE POPULAR OUTCRY.

LONDON, October 7.—Owing to the popular outcry, the Admiralty have suspended the circular of July 31st, ordering the surrender of fugitive slaves found on board British vessels.

FAILURE IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, October 7.—Brown, Stevens & Williamson, sugar refiners of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy. It is stated that several Greenock houses are also involved.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, October 7.—The Mayor of Liverpool gave a banquet to the Earl of Derby this evening. Lord Derby, in the course of his response to a toast, expressed the opinion that the insurrectionary difficulty in Turkey had been exaggerated. He said the great powers were not disposed to assist the insurgents. It would be impolitic to concede self-government to Herzegovina. Judicious reforms might alleviate the discontent, although a radical cure could hardly be expected. Alluding to England's relations with China, he said no further intelligence had been received from Peking. Every one must deprecate war while it could be honorably avoided. It was necessary, however, to insist upon just and moderate demands, and not shirk duty because it was unpleasant. If trouble should arise, the fault would not be ours.

LONDON, October 8, 5:30 A. M.—Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool, relating to China, concludes with the following words: "From what we know already, I am hopeful that matters will go well."

FINE RESIDENCE BURNED.

LONDON, October 7.—The splendid residence of Henry Alers Hankey, known as the "Garden House," in Queen Anne's Gate, St. James Park, Westminster, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss on the building and its contents estimated at £500,000.

Spain.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

MADRID, October 7.—It is reported that the King has decided to join the Northern army again.

It is asserted that Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, has presented a note relating to the jurisdiction of the courts martial over citizens of the United States in Cuba.

Bavaria.

THE ULTRAMONTANES WANT A NEW MINISTRY.

MUNICH, October 7.—The Ultramontane party has introduced a violent address in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, calling for the dismissal of the present ministry.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY NOT ACCEPTED.

LONDON, October 8, 6:30 A. M.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says news has been received from Munich that the King of Bavaria has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and the adoption of Chambers is probable.

European Turkey.

PROMISED REFORMS PROCLAIMED.

MOSTAR, October 7.—Seuner Pasha has proclaimed all the reforms recently promised to the insurgents.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—The Sublime Porte has decreed that during five years from the first of January next, interest on and redemption of the public debt be paid half in cash and half in five per cent. bonds.

LOSS OF THE HERZEGOVINESE.

LONDON, October 8, 6 A. M.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Ragusa says Sjubobratich estimates that the Herzegovinese have lost 1,600 killed and wounded during the campaign. He declares they now number 2,500 and are as determined as ever.

MISSISSIPPI'S TEMPESTUOUS TEAPOT.

Further Reports from the Scene of Strife Between the Races—Only One White Man Injured—A Different Story as to the Blacks.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—The *Appeal's* Friar's Point special this morning says Gen. Chalmers continued his pursuit of the negroes under Gen. Pease, colored, on Tuesday evening, to Schufordsville: Frank Scott, white, was ambushed and fatally wounded by negroes near Surrounded Hill. On Tuesday, a squad of white cavalry under Capt. Burke, subsequently charged the negroes, who were in ambush, killing three and wounding one of the negroes, who, it is doubtless dead, and captured Nelse Davitt, Ben. Jones and Alex. Nims, who are now in jail. Bill Henry and Jordon Thorpe were also captured near the Tunic county line, and put in jail here. Chalmers' command of two hundred and fifty cavalry has not yet returned. Forty or fifty of his command remained last night at Clarksdale to watch the negroes in that section, as several places were threatened. Chalmers, with the remainder, proceeded last night to Johnstown, fourteen miles northeast of this place, where the negroes under Gen. Bill Pease were reported to be in force about 500 strong. Information was received here this morning that Chalmers' pickets were within sight of their outposts, but no fight had occurred when the courier left last evening. The negroes are also reported in force at Mayor Alcorn's place, twelve miles from here. Fighting is reported going on there, but the report is not confirmed. There are about two hundred armed citizens here who picket the town, and will remain under arms until the disturbance is ended and security to life and property restored. The white people hardly know what to do. Their homes in the country are unprotected, should the negroes offer violence. There is a fearful state of affairs in this county. The white men are determined to disperse all mobs, but are prudent and act on the defensive. The whole disturbance was caused by Sheriff Brown and other Republicans. The whites, Democrats and Republicans, are a unit in opposing the negroes. A cavalry command leaves here this morning for Jonestown.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—The *Appeal's* Friar's Point specials to-night state that Chalmers was driving Plase's force from Jonestown, and had been nearly surrounded, and that reports had been received of the negroes trying to organize forces in other parts of the country, but there had been no further fighting. Chalmers is determined to capture Plase if possible. This will end the disturbance, but even this will not allay the excitement, as the whites, irrespective of politics, fear outbreaks in other sections of the country, and will remain under arms. Sheriff Brown puts the total of Helena, and declares that he attempted to incite a riot, but on reaching Helena telegraphed General Ames that he could and would quet the disturbance. Senator Alcorn to-day telegraphed Attorney General Pierrepont as follows: "Having read several incorrect and sensational dispatches touching the recent race troubles at Friar's Point, I beg to assure you there need be no alarm for the peace of the country. Several hundred armed negros, who had been incited by an illtempered white, marched on our town, and were readily repulsed by the whites under the lead of the most prudent citizens, who have been following up the armed band of negroes and dispersing them with as little violence as possible, and urging them to go home. The mob has been dispersed, and I think will remain quiet. There is no question of politics in this excitement. The whites are to a man for defense. Those of the negroes who have been misled are fast being reconciled. A community of planters may be relied on for kind treatment of the laborers. The whites have made no demonstration of hostility to the negroes of this county, but are anxious to cultivate the most friendly relations. My name has been most ridiculously associted in the matter. I trust you may not give credence to the share given me in this affair by the telegrams.

[Signed] Respectfully,

J. L. ALCORN, U. S. Senator.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONAL.

Jeff. Davis had an enthusiastic reception at Clarksville, Tenn., on Wednesday night. He declined to attend an agricultural fair gotten up by the colored people, on account of "previous engagements"—a gauzy excuse.

Dr. Dewall, of Ft. Smith, has been elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Arkansas, now in session, and John W. Rison, of Little Rock, Recorder. The Grand Chapter meets to-day at Little Rock.

PRESIDENT GRANT is expected here about the 16th inst.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Campaign for the Speakership.

A Hard-Money Democrat the Coming Man.

Contract for the Lock on the Great Kanawha.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1875.

A Slight Flank Movement.

It is stated in political circles here that a movement has been instituted to ascertain whether, in case of the Democratic nominee for Speaker being a soft-money man, he cannot be defeated. The plan proposed is for the Republicans to concentrate their votes on a hard-money Democrat, with the hope of inducing enough members of that way of thinking to join them to elect him. It is not probable that this scheme could be carried out, but it is not at all likely that a soft money Democrat will be nominated if the Republicans carry Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Senator Cameron.

who was here to-day, says the crops in Pennsylvania, both cereal and political, look very promising. He said he did not believe Pennsylvania would get the vacant Cabinet position.

The New Commissioner of Patents

has been beset every day this week by persons anxious for office. To-day most of them were ladies, who wept copiously when politely informed that there were no vacancies. It is safe to estimate that two or three hundred people seeking office have called upon him since Monday.

The Great Kanawha Lock Contract.

The Chief of Engineers to-day awarded the contract for building the lock on the Great Kanawha river, near the foot of Cabin Creek shoal, to C. McCafferty, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, for seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars. The highest bid was over two hundred thousand dollars. The contract was awarded to McCafferty, who was the lowest bidder, because the lack of funds is responsible, but the engineer officers say it is impossible to do the work for that sum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1875.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The following is a brief abstract of the operations of the United States Patent Office from October 1st, 1874, to September 30th, 1875, which has just been prepared at the Patent Office, to accompany the Commissioner's annual report: Statements of moneys received on applications for patents, reissues, extensions, caveats, disclosures, appeals, designs and trade marks, $654,785; for copies of specifications, drawing and other papers, $19,067 41; for subscriptions to *Official Gazette*, $7,506 34; for registration of labels, $2,205; total amount received, $732,285 87. Expenditures: For salaries, $426,572 32; contingent expenses, $103,153-16; photo-lithographing back issues, $8,581 37; photo-lithographing current issues, $39,947 73; illustrations for *Official Gazette* $45,272 07; copies for tracings, $35,077 70; total, $708,874 55. Number of cases in existence of the office: Number of applications for patents, 21,489; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 14,230; applications for extensions of patents, 43; patents extended, 81; caveats filed, 3,052; patents allowed but not issued for want of final fee, 2,495; application for registration of trade marks, 551; trade marks registered, 993.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

It is reported to-night upon what is considerd good authority, that the new Secretary of the Interior will be announced to-morrow, and further, that his name has not yet been mentioned in the speculations heretofore made concerning that appointment.

PENNSYLVANIA TREASURY.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Mr. Mackey's Unreserved Offer.

HARRISBURG, October 7.—Under a resolution of the House of Representatives (but which was not concurred in by the Senate), a committee was appointed on the first of March last to investigate the accounts of the Treasury of the State during the terms of office of William V. McKnight, William Kimble, W. W. Irwin and Robert W. Mackey. The investigations, according to the language of the resolution, was "to begin with the term of Mr. McKnight." The committee, which consists of five Democrats and two Republicans, has held several meetings since its appointment, but reached no definite result. Its authority was disputed on the ground that it was not legal nor competent for the House, without the concurrence of the Senate, to enforce the resolution making an inquisitorial search, and that all such resolutions, in order to possess vitality of law, must first receive the assent of both branches of the Legislature.

The committee held an adjourned meeting this afternoon at the capitol. The chairman, Mr. Reigard, was present, and only four members were in attendance. Subpoenas had been issued for all of the State Treasurers named in the resolution, but none of them appeared except Mr. Mackey, who came forward and announced that, while for the reasons above stated he could not recognize the official legality of the committee, he was willing to give the gentlemen every assistance to prove the integrity of the State Treasury. They were welcome to examine all the books and records and to inspect the vouchers for every dollar. He did not propose in any way to interfere with their ascertaining and showing the public that all the money belonging to the State was there. The committee did not avail itself of the offer, but adjourned to wait the arrival of other witnesses, who, according to the resolution, should precede Mr. Mackey.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 7.—At the session of the State Treasury Investigating Committee, this morning, Mr. Geist, editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, testified that he had information showing that State Treasurer Mackey had drawn four per cent. interest on an average deposit of $20,000 in the banking firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., of Lancaster, in 1869. Geist declines to give the name of his informant, unless compelled by law. No other witnesses were examined.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Siney Acquitted—Parks Sentenced to a Year's Hard Labor.

CLEARFIELD, PA., October 7.—The jury in the Siney-Parks trial to-day rendered a verdict, acquitting Siney but convicting Parks of riot and conspiracy. Parks was sentenced to hard labor for one year and fined one dollar and costs, the latter being estimated at fifteen hundred dollars.

More Incendiarism in the Schuylkill Region.

POTTSVILLE, October 7.—Last night an attempt was made to destroy the large West Brookside breaker, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The blacksmith shop, fan-house, carpenter shop and oil house connected with the breaker were burned down, but the employees succeeded in saving the breaker. West Brookside is in the southern portion of the region, and has hitherto been quiet and free from violence or incendiaries.

Out of the Midst of It.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—A special from Jefferson City to the *Evening Dispatch* says: Madame Fortmeyer, the notorious abortionist of St. Louis, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, escaped from that prison last night by squeezing herself through the transom of her cell and has not yet been captured.

Court Cut Up.

MILWAUKEE, October 7.—A man calling himself Charles Daniels, presented at the First National bank of this city to-day a counterfeit letter of credit for $3,030, purporting to be from the New York agents of the Bank of British North America. The man was arrested and is in custody.

Murder at Paxton, Illinois, and Nearly a Lynching.

PAXTON, ILL., October 7.—Robert Miller, an old and very respectable man, residing five miles northwest of Paxton, was murdered this morning by Willis Conn, a resident of Champaign county. The news was rapidly brought to town, when the sheriff hastened to pursue the murderer, and met him coming to surrender himself to the authorities. He admitted having killed the man, and said he had good cause, and refused further to explain. He gave up the new shotgun with which he had shot Miller through the head. No cause is known, and the prisoner is safely lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails. Many talk of lynching, and it was perhaps only saved his neck by being safely stowed away before the crowd gathered.

Of Interest to Stock Dealers.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The Board of Directors of the United Railroad Stock Yards' Company have reduced their yardage charges on hogs two cents per head, and on cattle, sheep and mules five cents per head.

A. B. C. OF F. M.

Third Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, October 7.—The American Board of Foreign Missions met in Farwell Hall this morning, and heard the reports of committees on various missions. The reports were generally to the effect that the missions were very successful, and growing so rapidly that their wants could not be properly supplied at present. Missionaries followed with brief addresses.

John Beldridge, of Hartford, from the Committee on Treasurer's report, reported that a careful examination shows the books and accounts to be correct.

The following reports were made: On the Japanese, by Frank P. Woodbury, of Rockford, Ills.; the Austrians, by J. H. Patrick, of Newton, Mass.; the Turks, by H. C. Haskell; the Zulus, by President Fairchild; the Mahratta, by D. B. Coe; the Chinese, by Dr. Williams, of Constantinople; the Micronesians, by Mr. Montague; the Western Turks, by Dr. Fisk, of Chicago; the North American Indians, by Professor Bartlett, of Chicago.

Dr. George C. Bacon read a special report on the work in the Pataal lands, recommending a strenuous effort, even special assessments, in order to keep up this branch of the work.

There were exercises under the auspices of the Board this afternoon and evening, also at Farwell Hall, where Rev. Mark Hopkins, the President, Cyrus Hamden, of Constantinople, and others delivered addresses.

The Women's Board also held a session this morning, Mrs. Moses Smith, President of the Women's Board of the Interior being in the chair. The reports of the Western Board were received. Mrs. Wally, of Boston, read a letter from the Boston society sending greeting, and stating that the receipts during the year had been $21,000. Mrs. N. S. Clarke, Secretary of the Boston Board was present, and made a few cheering remarks. Mrs. Cole, Treasurer of the Board of the Pacific, made a brief report of the organization in the Far West, and the work among the Chinese. The Board was then addressed by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Chandler of the Madura mission, India, and others. Mrs. Peggs reported great progress in the Dakota mission, especially among the women. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1875.

CHEEVER AND CLEWS—SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

The examination of Benjamin H. Cheever as a creditor of Henry Clews, was continued yesterday before Register in Bankruptcy Bedford. In reply to the cross-questioning of counsel, Cheever testified: Clews spoke to me repeatedly of establishing a banking house in Washington; finally, he told me he was endeavoring to obtain the United States agency and wanted my aid; he promised to pay me liberally; he stated to me the value of his agency, and made a proposition to give me one-quarter of the profits, as my correspondence will show in full.

Q. What inducements, if any, were made by you to Mr. Clews for the purpose of obtaining for him the loans or classes contracts? A. The inducement was that I thought I could aid him, and that I would give him my time and my services to accomplish it.

Q. Did you make proposals and circulate documents to Mr. Clews, or say something of your relations with persons influential with the administration? A. I only in general terms. I do not remember saying anything specifically. I knew most of the members of the administration intimately. I may have said so. I did not offer any inducements to Mr. Clews in any shape or manner.

Q. Did you not mention to Mr. Clews the names of Senators Anthony and Logan? A. I probably mentioned the names of a great many Senators and members of Congress: I knew forty or fifty; I do not remember. I told Mr. Clews of any special influence or power which I had with members of Congress or the administration; I cannot tell where James Van Buren was located, and cannot remember how his name came to be put in the agreement.

Q. What was the consideration of agreement between you and Clews? A. All lawful services that I could render in Washington or elsewhere in showing his standing as a man, and in securing what was obtained, and when obtained in aiding him here and in London.

Q. Showing to whom? A. Members of the establishment, Cabinet and others.—Secretary Boutwell for one. I can't remember the others at this moment.

Q. Did you remember conferring with other members of the Cabinet, members of Congress or the Senate? A. I did with a great number. I repeatedly conferred with Senator Colfax, Senators Chandler, Sprague, Pomeroy, Morrill, of Maine, Sumner and Vice President Wilson, who took a great interest in Clews. Speaker Blaine, Senator Logan, Banks and Butler, especially, took great interest in Clews. I could name fifty others if I had time to examine my books and papers, Senator Sherman, of Ohio; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Windom, Chandler, of Michigan; Samuel Hooper, of Boston; Delano, of the Cabinet, and others.

Q. Was there any other consideration than that already specified? A. Yes, aid in getting as many disbursements as possible through this agency; I introduced Clews to Secretary Fish, to whom reference was proposed as to the deposits connected with the Foreign Consulate. Fifteen million dollars was mentioned in this connection.

Q. Explain more fully the word aid. A. This agency was one of the choicest things in the gift of the Government. I looked to those who had the power to make these deposits and disbursements. I spoke of Clews as "such a wise, energetic and trustworthy man," and a very liberal man. The administration. I showed the weakness of other houses, calling attention to some errors of Baring Bros. I urged that an American house ought to have it, and that it was not proper to give it to Morton, Bliss & Co., as one of their partners was Sir John Rose, a titled gentleman in England; I also explained Clew's credit and position. These agreements were made in 1869, and almost immediately Clews had some Government business; I spoke to the Appropriation Committees in behalf of Clews; I was thus occupied many hours every week, until October, 1872, nearly two and a half years. The appointment was made; Clews suggested that I should open an agency at Berlin or Frankfort.

Q. Did any other person have any interest in your one-quarter of the profits? A. I set apart one-quarter to the agency in Washington. Clews offered him $25,000 to come here to New York as counsel; Dent was to furnish such counsel as would advance the interests of Mr. Clews; I do not remember specifically what legal services he performed, and do not know that he ever ceased to have an interest in the business.

A copy of the letter alleged to have been written by Cheever to Clews was put in evidence. Cheever was questioned concerning it, but he did not remember writing it. The writer pressed for payment for services, and mentioned that he had partners to share with him.

Q. Don't you recollect stating or writing that you had partners sharing one-quarter of the profits with you? A. I do. I had supposed, up to a certain date, that the defendant was a partner. At this point several letters from Messrs. Clews to B. H. Cheever were marked for identification.

Q. Did you inform members of the administration, members of Congress or Senators of these agreements? A. I did not. I did not tell them of my interest in the profits.

The examination then adjourned.

FAILURE OF JOHN GORHAM.

The personal paper of John Gorham, of Providence, R. I., President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, went to protest on the 5th inst. His failure was occasioned by large real estate operations in New York and Boston, and in no way impairs or affects the credit or standing of the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

A BAD BARGAIN, AFTER ALL.

At the Police Court to-day Cyrus G. Clark, a Broadway druggist, was held in $10,000 bail, for having, in March last, feloniously purchased ten one thousand dollar Jersey City bonds, they being a portion of the bonds stolen in January, 1874, by Alexander Hamilton, then Treasurer of Jersey City.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle and Eastern States higher pressure, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with northwesterly winds and possibly frosts in the North of Pennsylvania. For the Lower Lake region, rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, and cool partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

"The steamer France, from Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

Base Ball—Bostons 8, Philadelphias 7, at Philadelphia yesterday.

There is now available of the Peabody educational fund $95,000.

At St. Louis, yesterday, everbody shut up shop and went to the fair.

It is estimated that 6,000 hogs have died in Franklin county, Ohio, from the prevalent disease.

The steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death of an English Minister.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 7.—Rev. Thomas Ryder, pastor of the Strong street Baptist church, Nottingham, Eng., was found dead in his bed this morning at the residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in this city. Mr. Ryder was traveling for his health, and probably died of heart disease. He met Professor and Mrs. Stowe at the Twin Mountain House in August last, and had called to visit the family.

An Interesting Experiment in Surgery.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Yesterday afternoon, at Remington Station, on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, Carrie Dawson, employed in a paper mill, while standing near a revolving shaft, was caught by her hair and the scalp torn from her head, stripping the skin from the back of her neck to the eyebrows. Considerable time elapsed before medical aid reached her, and it was not deemed advisable to attempt to restore the lifeless scalp to its former place. To-day Dr. A. J. Howe, of this city, commenced the restoration of the skin to the wounded girl's head, by taking small pieces of scalp from the head of her sister, who gave herself freely for her injured sister's relief, while another lady offered skin from her own shoulder to supply what was needed for the forehead. Supplies sufficient to start a growth of new membrane were taken from each of those ladies, and while Miss Dawson's condition is dangerous, her physician entertains considerable hope of her recovery, and of the success of his effort to cover her head with new skin.

Vessel Ashore on Racine Reef.

CHICAGO, October 7.—The propeller Merchant, of the Anchor Line, is ashore at Racine reef. The vessel sunk in nine feet of water, but can be raised without great difficulty. She had on board 30,000 bushels of corn.

Malicious Displacement of a Switch.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—A Short Line train was thrown from the track within the city limits last night by the malicious displacement of a switch. The train was wrecked, but no one hurt.

The River Improvement Convention.

ROME, GA., October 7.—The Mobile and Tennessee Water Route Convention adjourned to-day after adopting resolutions recommending to Congress and the Legislatures of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama legislation to aid in the connection of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, also indorsing the four great water routes proposed by the Windom Committee, and calling upon the Government to select this city as the site of the proposed Southwestern Arsenal.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Magee-McCarthy *mandamus* case will be argued in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to-day.

THE Allegheny Street Committee met last evening. The business before the meeting was unimportant.

HON. JOHN ALLISON, Registrar of the Treasury, was in the city yesterday and visited the Exposition building.

MAJOR CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM, of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, is in the city "doing" the great show for his journal. Charley was formerly a resident of this city, and numbers his friends here by tens of thousands.

MRS. MCCLELLAND, mother of Mr. Thos. L. McClelland, of this city, had a fall last evening, while coming down from church Wednesday, which resulted in a fracture of her thigh. Being seventy years of age, fears are entertained for her life.

THE first consecration in the Allegheny County Work House, from Indiana county, is Marshall Hadden, who was convicted at the last term of court of the crime of larceny, in receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to that institution for a term of three months.

THE residence of James Phelan, corner of 5th avenue and Seneca street, was entered yesterday forenoon, while the family were down town looking at the procession. Some valuable jewelry was taken, including a diamond ring belonging to Mrs. Phelan.

JUDGE WHITE yesterday discharged William Dobbins from jail in consequence of a defective information. The accused standing as Dobbins was, was released with assault and battery, and had been committed for trial. He was brought before the Court to have bail fixed, and the Judge, in examining the information, discovered that the charge was abbreviated "A & B." The Court said there was no such offense.

THE Eighteenth Regiment Duquesne Grey's Band appeared in the procession yesterday in their new uniforms, which are very becoming. The music, too, was excellent. "Dolph" Ludwig, the capable business manager of the organization, ordered the uniforms in New York less than a week ago, and it is due to his energy and promptitude in a great measure that the band was able to make so fine a display yesterday.

$40,000.

An item of great interest, displayed on Smithfield street during the passing of the procession yesterday, was a fire and burglar-proof safe of Hall's patent that passed through the iron at Meyerdale, Pa., and which preserved $40,000 in currency, and all the books and papers of the First National Bank.

The safe in question was taken from this safe after the fire and now in the show window of Hall's Safe and Lock Company, 76 Fifth avenue, gives whatever of the fiery ordeal through which they have passed, but look as fresh as when they left the Treasury Department at Washington.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—TO ASSIST in pushing an established Manufacturing business in this city. $1C,000 required. Address PARTNER, Commercial office.

WANTED—FEW TRAVELING AGENTS—One for each of ten States, to sell to Druggists a Bottling implement. Nothing like it in use. Terms liberal. J. C. TILTON, 10½ Sixth street.

WANTED—HORSES FOR WINTERING—Good accommodations for wintering horses by the day, week or month. Arrangements made for taking and returning the Horses free of charge. Apply at 125 Second avenue.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A large Manufacturing Company are in want of an Assistant Bookkeeper. Applicants will state age, experience and references. All communications strictly confidential. Address Box G., Pittsburgh Commercial office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—WITH some good Rolling Mill, as Salesman, by a young man who is at present employed with a large Iron House in St. Louis. Has had six years' experience as a salesman and office man, and fully understands his business. Address ENERGY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at TESSIER & CO.'S, 114 Water street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE—DOING a good business in a neighboring city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

FOR SALE—A SAFE AND PROFITABLE business is offered to any one who can command about $3,000. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Apply at ISAAC M. PENNOCK'S, 114 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 Vertical Upright also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—1 36-inch by 18-foot Roller complete; 1 8x20-inch Engine, 3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Power Mortiser, 1 No. 3 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 50-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and H. W. and C. R. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—LAND—ONE THOUSAND Acres of Timber and Mineral Land, in Fayette county, on the line of the Pittsburgh,

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE report that HENRY CLAY DEAN is in favor of repudiating his dirty shirt, is contradicted.

THERE will be distributed for the hog crop this season, among the farmers of the West, $150,000,000 in currency.

THE renegade CASSIUS M. CLAY is coming into this State to make Democratic speeches and Republican votes.

THE Democrats of Ohio have had a sudden access of horror at the vice of gambling. They think it is wrong to bet on elections.

THE number of sturdy temperance people who declare their intention to vote for HATRANFT and RAWLE is steadily on the increase.

THE Republican mass meetings held this week at AKRON, CANTON and WOOSTER were enormous in size and exuberant in enthusiasm. They were fully equal to the largest meetings ever held in Ohio.

IN 1863 the Democrats held the largest meetings they were ever able to scare up in Ohio, and were as fully confident of success as they are to-day. Yet VALLANDIGHAM was beaten by BROUGH, that year, by 100,000 majority.

A NEW line of British built screw steamers will shortly begin running between Boston and New York and the west coast of South America, by way of the Straits of Magellan. This enterprise should prove of great service to our manufacturing interests.

THE United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision to the effect that under the act of 1799 the United States in case of bankruptcy is entitled to priority as a creditor, and that its claims must be satisfied in full out of the first proceeds of the estate.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* cites it as a fact worthy of note that in Tennessee counties whose chief agricultural productions are small grains, fruits, etc., the average price of land is higher than in counties where cotton takes the lead. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of diversifying crops and industries.

TILDEN is after the Grangers, now. At Utica, the other day, he told the crowd that when he was a boy he lived in the country, where nearly every man he met was a farmer. In this way he absorbed a great deal of genuine Granger blood. This reminds us of the claim set up to the German vote in this State, by Governor PORTER, in 1838. He was not a German, exactly, he said, but he had a brother who played admirably on the German flute.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found full accounts of the exercises, attending the formal opening of the Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition, yesterday. They reflect credit on all concerned. The industrial feature of the procession was specially imposing. There has been nothing equal to it since the centennial observance of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne, in November, 1853.

RECORDER HACKETT, of New York, has won such an enviable reputation for rigid administration of justice, fearlessness and independence, that the Tammany leaders have concocted a plot to get rid of him. His offense is that he is too strict with the political ruffians who had so much influence in the time of the TWEED *regime*, and whose services at primary elections and at the polls are now in such great demand by the Democratic managers of that city.

THE completed immigration returns for the last fiscal year have just been published. According to these statistics the number of immigrants for that period was 227,498. During the year previous the number was 407,647. There was a falling off of over fifty per cent., as compared with 1874. The chief of the statistical bureau estimates the value of an immigrant at $800 a head. This, as compared with the year 1873, would make a falling off in the immigration to the value of $329,963,200.

JUDGE DUNLAP, a leading Democrat of Lucas county, Ohio, recently made a speech in which he took ground in support of the public schools, and said that if he ever should have to choose between the Democratic party and free schools, he would "no longer be a Democrat." Whereupon the Toledo *Catholic Review* pitches into him for having "gratuitously insulted the Catholic Church and laity," and with having made an "unwarrantable attack" upon them. Queer, is n't it?

IF THERE is an Ohio Republican away from home, on business or pleasure, let him give up everything and return home speedily. The pending election in that State is too important to be neglected, and every Republican should feel bound to cast his vote on the side of the Right in such a contest. Hundreds of men engaged in business are usually, at this time of year, busily employed away from home, buying or selling; and to all such the voice of duty says, Go home and stay there until the election is over.

GEN. TOM. EWING, in his debate with WOODFORD, at Galion, Ohio, declared that the Democrats were *not* in favor of inflation and were *not* in favor of the issue of more greenbacks. They were simply opposed to any present attempt at resumption. This denial is in the very teeth of ALLEN and CARY's speeches, and those of EWING himself, in the preceding part of this canvass, and the denial is a plain evidence that the Democratic leaders have found that they have gained nothing by their inflation campaign. They deny their own record, now, because they see defeat staring them in the face.

WALLACE, in his speech to the Democracy of Clearfield, assailed the "Junior Sons of '76" in a violent manner. The "Junior Sons" is a secret political order, and we infer, from WALLACE's onslaught upon them, that its members are not inclined to vote for PERSHING. The Clearfield *Journal*, referring to this speech, says:

"In one of these asides Mr. Wallace gave the 'Junior Sons of '76'—a lodge of which order has recently been established here—a most compte drubbing. He came down on them solid, saying that he was opposed to any secret, oath-bound political organization; and he *despised* and condemned them. He said that when he saw a Democrat connect himself with an organization of that character, he concluded that there was a trace of true manliness in his breast, and in tragic manner referred to them as meeting in lofts, cellars and other dark places. He advised his friends to flee from them as rats from a sinking ship.

PIOLLET AS A ROOSTER.

The Democratic papers are consoling themselves that we have now got to the bottom of the bad record of PERSHING and PIOLLET, and that there will be no new developments; but they are congratulating themselves too soon. We have only just begun. The following, for instance, is from the report made to the House of Representatives in the celebrated bribery case in 1846. Mr. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW testified in that case as follows:

"On the third day of the session, I think it was, I was talking with Mr. Piollet, and told him I wanted a bank chartered at Warren, and wanted his vote. He said no! he was opposed to banks. My reply was that the bank which I wanted was a perfectly Democratic bank, willing to have the individual liability, and that it met the views of the executive in his message. He then made the remark that there was no individual liability in Warren county. I said there were individuals in Warren county as responsible as in any county in the State, so far as they were willing to go. He then asked me whether this bank would have any feathers; because a bank must have feathers to get through the Legislature."—*House Journal* 1846, *vol.* 2, *p* 336.

The "feathers" here referred to were for the adornment of the Rooster. A Rooster can no more get along without feathers than PIOLLET without a substantial reason for his vote.

MR. PERSHING ON PROHIBITING IMMIGRATION.

On the 25th of March, 1863, the House of Representatives of this State took up for consideration a bill entitled "An act to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattos into this State."

The first section of this bill made it unlawful for any negro or mulatto to *come into* this State, with the intention to make it a *temporary* or permanent place of residence, under a penalty of $20 fine and instant removal beyond the limits of the State.

The second section provided that if any railroad conductor, steamboat or canal captain, or any other person should bring or cause to be brought into the State any negro or mulatto slave, whether such slave was set free or not, he should be subject to a fine not exceeding $500 and one year's imprisonment.

The third section made it the duty of every sheriff, constable and police officer in the State to arrest all such negroes and mulattos and remove them from the State.

The first section of the bill being before the House, Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, denounced the bill as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced into the Legislature. "It is," he said, "a measure utterly unconstitutional." Mr. SHANNON, of Allegheny, also declared it "unconstitutional, and so inhuman, monstrous and barbarous in its provisions" that he entered his protest against it. Mr. PERSHING, therefore, cannot plead that his attention was not called to the question of its constitutionality, and to the fact that it permitted a man to be punished without being heard.

The first section was then agreed to, yeas 51, nays 41, and Mr. PERSHING's name is found recorded among the *ayes*.

The second section was then agreed to, and the third section being up, Mr. COCHRAN moved to amend by adding thereto the following: "*Provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply *to any colored person in the military or naval service of the United States*."

This seems to be a perfectly proper provision; but as the bill was intended to obstruct the prosecution of the war, as well as the abolition of slavery, the Democratic obstructionists of Pennsylvania would not agree to permit any colored person in the service of the United States Government to put his foot within the limits of the State. Upon this amendment the vote was: yeas 37, nays 50, and Mr. PERSHING's name appears among the *nays*.

The Philadelphia *Times* claims that this man, during the war, contributed all in his power to sustain the Government and carry on the war to a successful conclusion; yet here we find him deliberately voting to close the doors of the State against any one in the military or naval service of the United States whose skin happened to be colored. It was a direct thrust at the Government, and was so intended.

On the final passage of this infamous bill, disgraceful alike to its framers and supporter, the vote was yeas 52, nays 40, and Mr. PERSHING is again found voting *aye*. For this and all the other votes on this bill see *Legislative Record* for 1863 pp. 545, 546, 547.

The Democrats of this State were, at that time, united and firm in their determination to oppose and obstruct the Government in its prosecution of the war, and in every vote and act of their's in that direction they had the aid of Mr. PERSHING. He was as venomous a Copperhead as was then to be found; and if there were any in the State capable of outdoing him in subservience to slavery and in aid of the rebellion, they were to be found in the Fishing Creek Confederacy mustered under the lead of PIOLLET and BUCKALEW.

But pliant as he was in submission to the demands of the party upon him, neither he nor any of the Democrats in the House had the pluck to say a word in defense of his outrageous bill. They kept silent under the assaults made upon it, and when its unconstitutionality was exposed, they sealed their lips and were dumb. We will give them the credit of being ashamed of it, as they evidently were; but they dared not assert their manhood, and they suffered themselves to be brought up, in force, to pass a bill they dared not open their lips to defend.

But notwithstanding Mr. PERSHING kept quiet while this bill was in progress, his votes in its favor, and his vote denying to the colored soldiers and sailors of the Union the right of refuge upon our soil, speak louder for his disloyalty than any mere speech would do. They proclaim, trumpet tongued, his subserviency to the slave power, his truckling submission to the behests of his party, his utter want of patriotism and loyalty, and his willingness to violate the solemn guarantees of the Constitution for the purpose of obstructing the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion; and no amount of plausible talk will serve to dispel the conviction that a man who could vote as PERSHING did on this bill is unfit to be Governor over a free people.

Captain Ward's Will.

[From the New York Times.]

Captain Eber B. Ward was a man who would have been ranked by any one who knew him in his public relations only, as an excellent type of the enterprising, energetic and successful American capitalist. He built up a thriving and busy little town; he owned or controlled smelting works, rolling mills and steel works, all of a very extensive character; he owned pine lands equal in extent to ten times the area of this island; and he was either the sole proprietor or the controlling stockholder in mines of iron, lead, silver, copper and corundum in Michigan, Missouri, Utah, Arizona and North Carolina. He was a ship-builder and ship-owner, a President of two railroads and sundry industrial enterprises. He was the favorite candidate for Secretary of the Treasury during the anti-Johnson movement, and was recognized as a power in politics up to the day of his death. Altogether, Captain Ward seemed one of the highest embodiments of the practical, pushing spirit of our people—a man who had contributed as largely as any one living to the material progress of his age, and who had achieved deserved success by sheer force of working energy and capacity for organization.

In January last Capt. Ward fell down dead in the streets of Detroit. The breath was hardly out of his body when two of his sons by his first marriage hastened to secure the services of eminent counsel to contest his will. The case was opened last month, and after some ten days of legal fence and judicial rulings on preliminary points, the private life of the Michigan millionaire is being revealed on the witness stand. It appears that Capt. Ward came of a family strongly tainted with insanity; that he had both legitimate and illegitimate children who are confirmed lunatics. It has been shown that he procured a divorce from his first wife by gross fraud, and that two months after that achievement he married the young lady who is now his widow and the legatee of two millions of his property. There is, perhaps, nothing very surprising about the fact that this great industrial chief of the Northwest should have been a man of low passion and impure life. But it does seem a violent contradiction to the ordinary ideal of such a character that he should have been an abject slave to the delusions of Spiritualism.

The services of mediums were invoked by Captain Ward, not only in regard to the affairs of his family; they were his constant recourse in matters of business. When he wanted advice on railroad affairs, he procured a consultation with the spirit of Dean Richmond, and none of his numerous mining ventures were undertaken without an interview with the spirit of German geologist, who answered to the euphonious name of "Cabbage John." This appears to have been Captain Ward's familiar spirit. At the dictation of the deceased German, he sent out expeditions in search of silver, and he obeyed orders from the same source in opposing the re-election of Senator Chandler. In the course of cross-examination the other day, a female medium went into a trance in the witness box, and made some remarks in German, though she swore on regaining consciousness that she did not understand a word of that language. It may be inferred that this seizure was due to the interest which Captain Ward's favorite Teutonic spirit still persists in manifesting in his affairs.

Had the deceased millionaire not taken the advice of the spirits about his will, his intimate relations with the unseen world would probably not have been revealed to the general public. He certainly had fair warning while that instrument was in preparation that there was trouble ahead. While the spirits of certain deceased relatives of his second wife were engaged in dictating the will, the spirit of his first wife seems to have come, unbidden and uninterrupted the process by exclamations of indignant protest. This lady had some reason for making herself disagreeable in ghostly circles. The spirits not only conspired to cheat her children out of their inheritance, but they attempted to blacken her own character. A floral wreath was painted by a blindfolded medium acting under the usual influences, and in the symbolical representation of Captain Ward's family therein given, one son was omitted on grounds of illegitimacy. On the strength of this artistic piece of spirit business, the credulous millionaire repudiated the son in question, and drove him to suicide.

The trial which has furnished the occasion of these extraordinary disclosures is still in progress, and a good deal of similar, if not more unsavory, matter is in reserve. The bitterness of feeling excited by the case seems to have extended to the lawyers engaged on either side. The leading counsel for Captain Ward's widow made a somewhat scurrilous personal attack, the other day, on the chief counsel opposed to him. That nothing might be wanting to complete the sensational details of the case, Capt. Ward's eldest son, a confirmed lunatic, was with difficulty prevented from assaulting one of the lawyers engaged in opposing the claims of his branch of the family. Altogether the story which is in process of revelation at Detroit is one of those narratives which would have been called monstrously improbable in fiction, and which has certainly no parallel in real life.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Golden Age* has stopped.

The official Democratic organ—the lyre.

The epizoot is prancing around at a lively gait all over the country.

A long drought in Florida threatens serious injury to the orange crop.

The squealing of the whisky rascals is music in the ears of the people.

By thunder! A New York Baptist preacher has been stealing 750 feet in lightning rod.

The eternal fitness of things. Mr. Dandy is to edit a kid-gloved society paper in Chicago.

Barnum is going to run a colossal hippodrome in Philadelphia in opposition to the regular centennial.

Peculating conductors carry a false alarm punch under their waistcoats. It strikes but does not record.

The California orange crop of last season was the largest ever produced in the State, amounting to 5,280,000.

The two largest will cases now in litigation in the United States are the outgrowth of the insanity of spiritualism.

Jeff. Davis will deliver an address before the heathens of the Christian county, Kentucky, Agricultural Society, to-day.

The Kentucky tobacco crop is in magnificent condition, with an acreage two hundred per cent. larger than last year.

The asses who were so severe on the President for keeping horses, are now equally incensed because he has sold them off.

There is said to be a strong probability that United States Treasurer New will retire from his position before he is much older.

The latest additions to our language are the words "homeling" and "comeling" as the equivalent of our native and carpet-bagger.

The camels formerly used in packing salt to the Comstock mines are now to be taken to Arizona for service in the deserts of that country.

The New York State census has been completed, and the result shows an aggregate population of 4,916,604, having trebled within fifty years.

The Lutherans of Russia are following the example of the Mennonites to escape military service, and are emigrating hither in large numbers.

"Marshall Hall," Virginia, the former residence of Chief Justice Marshall, is now owned by Pittsburgh men, and the farm is a great peach orchard.

On the 18th instant the great suit to determine the title to a million acres of Osage ceded land will be heard before the United States Supreme Court.

Free love and easy divorce have made such headway in Chicago that the papers have actually undertaken to start a revival movement in behalf of matrimony.

Five large tobacco barns in Kentucky were burned the other day, the fire being caused by gases evolved from the tobacco by peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

Jeff. Davis, according to a Colorado editor, has "fires slumbering in his brain." Which reminds us of Milton's line: "Whichever way I go, myself am hell."

If the streets of Montreal re-echo to the sounds of cannon and musketry, when Sunbord's body goes to the cemetery to-day, he responsibility will rest upon the Papacy.

An Englishman claims to have discovered a remedy against the plague of flies, and a very simple and pleasant one, it being a window garden of geraniums and calcolarias.

"Tickets, please." The eighth annual convention of the United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company will be held in New York on the 27th and 28th of this month.

Cincinnati very sensibly proposes to utilize its tramps and vagrants during the coming winter by making them quarry stone under the direction of the workhouse authorities.

PERSONAL.

Having recovered his health, Robert Dale Owen should be kept away from spiritualists, or he will have a relapse.

Brother Brigham's little attentions to the President's party were all right, but Blobbs thinks he will be mistaken if he expects to get a profit out of them.

Helmbold has become so demented that they have laid him quietly away at the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, where he raves about his supposed gigantic buchu business.

The nephew of Oliver Hazard Perry was sent to jail the other day for ten years by a New Jersey judge for malpractice. It was his Mr. David A. Perry who is painted in Powell's picture of the battle, clinging in terror to his intrepid uncle.

A young Bostonian is betrothed to one of the most sensible girls in that town. On the morning of her birthday, recently, he received a note from her to this effect: "Dear Jack, I feared you might send me a bouquet as you did last year, and I write to suggest that a parlor stove or a student lamp would be a great deal better, and both will keep." Jack sent the stove and also the lamp, besides a choice collection of sweet potatoes.

Some rogue cut the straps by which Forepaugh's two largest elephants were tied at Bennington, Vt., the other night, and the beasts ate up half an acre of potatoes and frightened a woman half to death by rattling her window blinds in the attempt to get some apples on the window sill. It was so dark she could not see a foot from the window, and when she opened the shutter a huge trunk was writhing about after the apples. The poor woman fell over backward, screaming, "Oh, what a snake!"

"The Hermit" writes from New York to the Troy *Times*: "It is a very curious fact connected with this subject (suicide) that while the mania has found victims in all classes in society and among so many professions, there is one that has escaped. I refer to journalism, and I am very certain that you can find but few instances in this country (if any) where an editor has died by his own hand, while as regards New York I cannot recall a single instance. If I am mistaken I am willing to be corrected, when I make the assertion that suicide has never invaded the editorial profession of this city. A few instances, I admit, have occurred among writers, but they were not journalists." The reason is obvious. They have no time to indulge in any such foolishness.

Iron Business in the Valley.

The Ormsby Furnace blew in on last Thursday under the new firm and is doing a good business.

The Valley Furnace, at Sharon, is doing well, making in the neighborhood of thirty tons a day of good Bessemer iron, which is being shipped to Johnstown for use by the Cambria Iron Company as fast as made.

The Keel Ridge Furnace, at Sharon, is also making a good yield of good iron. This furnace is in the third year of her blast, and, to all appearances, is good for a few more years. The rolling mill connected with this works is going along steadily and working up to the average; in fact, these parties don't keep many things lying idle around them.

Wheatland is perfectly dead, and all the signs of a revival that can be seen there is Miss Stratton's religious revival. That is good enough in its way, and no doubt is much needed there, but we'd like to hear of an iron revival at the same time.

West Middlesex is in about the same condition, except that the furnaces are being repaired, which is something, but there is no sign of the mill difficulties being settled. It is rumored that the Wheeler Iron Co. will take it and run it. If that is the case there is some hope of its starting soon.

The Greenville rolling mill has commenced running double turn. The company intend to build three or four additional furnaces in their mill.

The new sheet mills in New Castle, now owned by Bradley, Reis & Co., is running a double turn in all departments. The firm recently filled an order from San Francisco.—*Sharpsville Advertiser.*

Who will furnish the Prohibitionists' campaign fund this year? A leading temperance campaigner of this State for twenty-five years past informed us that the liquor-sellers furnished the most of it last year, in order to create a diversion against the Republicans. That soured him on Prohibition parties and he quit.—*Buffalo Express.*

PENNSYLVANIA BOYS ABOUT.

How Two Young Men from Bethlehem, Pa., Swindled a Kansas Bank Out of $7,000—A New Use of the Telegraph.

[From the Leavenworth Commercial, 24.]

Two young men, brothers, of rather flashy appearance, made their first *debut* in Wichita the early part of last May. They answered to the name of Pysart. The Wichita *Beacon* says that they claimed to be practical telegraph operators, but on their arrival there they gave up their avocation, ostensibly to traffic in long horns, and almost simultaneously they became enamored of two soiled doves, respectfully named Maggie West and Nellie Brandon, upon whom they lavished what ready money they had quite freely. But, coming under the truthful application of the trite saying, shallow streams maintain their currents, while swelling rivers beat down their banks and leave their channels empty," they had not at the end of a few months the wherewithal to longer feed the vanity of the cornorant frail, nor to maintain their fast life and lascivious lodgings. Finally they sought pastures new to raise the wind and thereby propitiate their offended goddess. They naturally enough chose Emporia as their victim, where one of the brothers took up his abode while the other disappeared and was lost, so far as any trace of him could be found since their departure from here; but that he was on hand is abundantly apparent from the after step. The shy young man that stopped over at Emporia after a few days of leisure, called at the Emporia bank and presented a draft on New York for $7,000. When the bank hesitated about cashing it, he politely requested them to telegraph to New York at his expense, he would wait for the answer. Accordingly a dispatch was sent and after three hours waiting the answer came back "all right," and the draft was cashed. Here is where the lost Pysart got his work in as a first-class operator on sound. He was in some sylvan retreat way off on an unfrequented part of the road, but close enough to the wires to have communication with them and a little telegrsph office of his own, whereby a dispatch could be sent all satisfactorily for any amount. It was a sharp game, Oh, how sharp, but shame on these nice young men, in thus far, so completely bewildering all hands as to their whereabouts, that the best detective can't even get the faintest smell of a trace of them. The father of these boys is reported to be a wealthy and respectable citizen of Bethlehem, Pa., being no more nor less a person than its postmaster to-day. What will be done, or whether anything? Will the father come down, or the Emporia bank go up for so much, yet remains to be seen. Smart boys, go up head, with the Jameses and Youngers. But no, we are not done yet. The two cyprians of whom these *Pysarts* were enamoured, were on a champaign lark in a down town saloon, a few nights ago, and showed during their carouse the trashy little sum of $600, which these boys had sent them as a token of affection.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

State.

The Democratic party will be broken in two over the back-bone of the Alleghenies.

Col. C. M. Lynch has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the Erie district, in place of Captain G. P. Davis, who resigned on account of ill-health.

The Democratic Senatorial Conferees for the Clearfield district were in session at the Shaw House, Clearfield, four days last week without accomplishing anything or making a nomination.

The Republicans of Northampton county nominated Wm. R. Yeager for Commissioner, and John Horner for Auditor, and appointed a committee to confer with the Anti-ring Democrats as to the other candidates.

Under the Democratic administration some twenty years ago, four hundred and fifty defaulters were reported by one State Treasurer. All of these now living are reformers, shriek out honesty, and want another chance!

It is recorded that the principal characteristic of the Democratic candidate for Governor is a good character and a bad record. And any man of good character can make a bad record for himself by simply voting for him.—*Norristown Herald.*

There must be a heavy lot of dead beats from this State on the Democratic stump in Ohio. Morrow B. Lowry, George Lahden and others of that ilk were there last week, and they are joined by Curtin and Polliet this week.—*Franklin Repository.*

Judge Pershing being a stockholder in a national bank, is disposed to "let the banks take care of themselves." But how does this disposition tally with plank No. 10 of the Erie platform which calls for "the extermination of the present national banks?"—*Pottsville Journal.*

The Laporte *Press and Standard* says: "The fate of the Democratic party was sealed when Piollet was put forward to handle the people's money. Piollet and plunder have been synonymous words for twenty-five years in this part of the State, and the people will not trust him."

"The two P's." In 1869 the Democrats nominated Asa Packer for Governor and C. L. Pershing for Judge of the Supreme Court. "The two P's" were said to represent "Peace and Prosperity" and to insure power. They have the two P's again, Pershing and Piollet. Now they represent "Pelham and Plunder."—*Montrose Republican.*

One reason why the Democratic party is not to be trusted is because it always appeals to the lowest passions and prejudices of the most debased classes of society. We do not mean the poorer classes, because amongst those are found some of the best elements of society—but the vicious and lawless, in any condition, either rich or poor. We find this cropping out in all the Democratic journals.

The inevitable mother-in-law has got into the campaign. The gentle Pauncheous has been doing that estimable relative out of her little farm, by a system of jugglery that would become rather costly if applied to the larger fields of the State Treasury. Pauncheous is evidently a naughty old boy, and not to be trusted with other people's money.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Republicans of Wyoming county met at Tuckhannock, September 20th, in county convention, and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—L. M. Vose; Prothonotary—Wm. D. Frear; Register and Recorder—C. D. Lake; County Commissioners—Reuben Bender, Joseph Stevens; Auditors—Anderson Dana, Lorenzo Whitney; Coroner—C. H. Dana.

Democratic Senatorial nominations hang fire in the Twenty-fourth district, Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia; the Thirty-fourth, Clinton, Clearfield and Centre; and the Thirty-fifth, Blair and Cambria. The trouble in every instance arises from the difficulty in deciding between claimants whose pretensions and whose support in conference are equally strong. In the Thirty-fifth district a nomination will be made to-morrow, and in the Thirty-fourth on October 14.

Following is the Republican ticket of Juniata county; Prothonotary—W. C. Laird; Treasurer—H. A. Stambaugh; District Attorney—J. E. Atkinson; County Commissioner—George Smith and W. H. Grundy; Auditor—P. F. Ronns and Lewis Dagan. Lucien Wilson was elected Senatorial delegate to the next Republican State Convention; Benaiah Lyons, Esq., was elected Representative delegate to the next Republican State Convention.

WHAT has the Republican party done for Pennsylvania? This is a question our political enemies are very fond of asking with a triumphant kind of air, as if they had said something unanswerable. Well, that party gave birth to and cradled our system of common schools, and we think that the party which gave us the schools had better for the present be entrusted with the keeping and defending of them. —*Philadelphia Press.*

DOYLESTOWN, PA., October 4.—The Democratic Convention of Bucks county met here to-day and made the following nominations: For Assembly, Legrand Leaw; Sheriff, J. D. K. Reinhart; Prothonotary, James Barrett; Register of Wills, Benjamin W. Parsell; Register of Deeds, Silas H. Beans; Clerk of Orphans' Court, M. V. B. Vanartsdalen; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Joseph A. Fluck; County Commissioners, Daniel Kellert and A. J. Solomon; Director of the Poor, John R. Banes; Auditors, Theodore P. Harvey and William R. Percy.

When a Fiji islander marries, the first thing he does upon beginning to keep house is to eat his mother-in-law. As a conservator of peace the process perhaps is effectual; and it is also valuable as a measure of economy when marketing is dear. The practice though is hardly defensible, even in savage life; but how much more inexcusable is the conduct of a civilized American like Colonel Piollet, who, because his education or his want of robust appetite induces him to refrain from eating his venerable relative, expresses his hatred of her by sending her property from her.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Like many other leading Democrats, Judge Pershing has a distinct impression of the usefulness of the Republican party, and he says as much in his letter of acceptance. His trouble is that he does not see that the party is carrying out its entire programme of political economy and finance with the amazing success that attended its work on slavery, caste and secession. He belongs to a class of men who realize fully in their private thoughts the great work done by the Republicans, but who labor under the delusion that they can make the Democratic party strong by taking the opposite ground on all current issues. Founded upon eighty principles the Republican party has never stood in need of such a mere spirit of antagonism. Another question is whether the freemen of Pennsylvania want a Governor in accord with the progressive spirit of the age, or one wedded to the traditions of a wholly-forgotten past—a man of principle or a man of tricks, evasions and subterfuges—a man with a brilliant and honorable record, or one who asks to have his record forgotten. —*Philadelphia North American.*

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient fait of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient fait of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&*

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,

And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn pounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,
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EXPOSITION
STANDS
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PARTIES DESIRING STANDS FOR THE SALE OF MERCHANDISE, &C., SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, WILL APPLY IMMEDIATELY. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF STANDS WILL BE OFFERED.

C. H. LOVE,
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121 Fourth Avenue.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW and COMPLETE STOCK, to wh ch they invite the attention of buyers.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,
PAPER MERCHANTS,
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Book, News and Tea Paper,

And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. Alikmail orders

PRINTING PAPERS
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PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF
WILLIAM
OF FALL
Nos. 165,

GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Of all Desirable Materials, Colors and Qualities, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1 50 and $1 75, Extra Quality Black Silks.
At $2 00 to $3 50, Bargains in Best Black Silks, Colored Dress Silks, in desirable shades.
At $1 00, Superior Striped Silks, well worth $1 50.

Black and Colored All Wool Cashmeres.
Bargains in all qualities, from 62½c upwards.

Black Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains Unsurpassed in United States.
All qualities, from 25c upwards.

ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS IN
New Dress Goods,
From 12½c to 50c per yard.

New Plaids, in great variety.
New Camels' Hair Cloths.
New Serges, Diagonals and Mohairs.
New Bright Plaids, Tycoons, &c.
New Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.

Strangers and others visiting our city will find everything needed for Fall and Winter Wear in GOODS from one of the Largest and

CARPETS.

JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.

At Less Than Actual Cost.

A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, 15 Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than sheriff's prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the MONTROSE BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 96 and 98 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STR

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 7, 1875.

The loan market to-day continued its quiet and even course, without material alteration in the features previously noted. Counter transactions at the banks showed considerable activity as the work of the quarterly settlements progresses. The bank statements, so far as published, show that the national banks of this city are in a very good condition, although, as all the statements have not yet been made public, no comparison can be instituted with previous statements. Rates of discount were easy, and prime borrowers are readily accommodated. In local stocks and securities we notice nothing except the declaring of dividends by some of the local companies, among which we notice the following:

	Per Cent.	When Payable.
Triumph Oil Company	5	Oct. 11.
Franklin Savings Bank (Semi-annual)	4	Oct. 11.
First National Bank (Quarterly)	2½	Forthwith.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank (Quarterly)	4	Forthwith.
City Deposit Bank and Trust Company	3	Forthwith.

—The New York money market to-day was more favorable. Gold was easy and somewhat lower, while call loans ruled at 2@4 per cent. The depression in sterling exchange continues, and it is thought that specie will be brought here from England, which, with the restoration of confidence in California will, it is hoped, relieve the scarcity of cash gold in the New York market. Concerning the situation as viewed from New York the *Bulletin* says that it is becoming apparent to all that general trade is better than it has been since the panic, and the evidence of this so accumulates that it is less easy to make misrepresentations available. Nearly every mercantile house we hear of reports business ahead of last year or the preceding one, and all agree that collections are good. The receivers of grain say that the movement has begun in large volume, which of itself will quicken trade as well as enlarge railroad receipts. The trunk lines are carrying freights at very low rates from West to East. With the competition of the lakes removed, which it will be within a few weeks, rates will probably be advanced to more profitable figures. In New York to-day bids for Government gold, amounting to $2,735,000, were made at 116.50½@117.03. The award of $1,000,000 was made at 116.79½@117.03.

—The recovery of the San Francisco money market from the shock given to it by the suspension of the Bank of California, and the nerve and public spirit displayed in the reopening of that institution are matters of much public interest. An evidence of the strength and recuperative energy of the finances of the Pacific coast may be found in the figures submitted herewith. The amount of cash dividends paid by mining companies in San Francisco from January 1 to October 1, 1875, is as follows:

Consolidated Virginia, 89 per cent	$8,203,000
Eureka Consolidated	350,000
Hale & Norcross	240,000
Belcher Gold and Silver Mining Co	312,000
Crown Point Gold and Silver Mining Co	200,000
Northern Belle Silver Mining Co	200,000
Black Bear Quartz Gold Mining Co	100,000
Manhattan Silver Mining Co	100,000
Empire Gold Mining Co	50,000
Gila Silver Mining Co	50,000
Great Western Quicksilver Co	50,000
Jefferson Silver Mining Co	50,000
Leopard Silver Mining Co	50,000
Oneida Gold Mining Co	45,000
Lyon Mill and Mining Co	40,000
Empire Mining Co. of Howland Flat	25,000
Rye Patch Consolidated Mining Co	12,500
La Grange Gulch Mining Co	12,000
Excelsior Silver Mining Co	12,000
Genesee Valley Mining Co	5,000
Total	$10,230,000

—The latest quotations of the leading shares sold at the San Francisco Stock Exchange are as follows. It will be observed that the market is heavy and generally lower:

	Oct. 5.	Oct. 6.	Changes.
Alpha	18	16	Dec. 2
Belcher	10	10	Dec. 3
Best & Belcher	48	45	Dec. 3
Caledonia	16	14	Dec. 2
California	58	56	Adv. 7
Chollar Potosi	66	64	Dec. 2
Consolidated Virginia	30⅞	28⅜	Dec. 14
Crown Point	23	21	Dec. 2
Eureka Consolidated	100	.....	.....
Gould & Curry	18	17	Dec. 1
Hale & Norcross	43	38	Dec. 5
Imperial	11	9	Dec. 2
Kentuck	13	12	Dec. 1
Meadow Valley	4	3	Dec. 1
Mexican	21	20	Dec. 1
Ophir	64	55	Dec. 9
Overman	41	37	Dec. 4
Raymond & Ely	30	26	Dec. 4
Savage	81	80	Dec. 4
Sierra Nevada	10	10	.....
Union Consolidated	9	9	Dec. 5
Yellow Jacket	66	61	Dec. 5

—The following are the nominal quotations representing the price in gold for other coin. Mexican dollars, of both old and new stamp, are quoted at the same rates:

Trade dollars	97@ 98
American silver, large	95@ 96
Do. do., small	90@ 91
Mexican dollars, old	89@ 90
English silver	480@486
Five francs	92@ 95
Thalers	67@ 68
English sovereigns	482@488
Twenty francs	380@390
Span. & S. A. doubloons	1 70@16 00
Mexican do	15 50@15 65
Mexican 50 pesos	37 50@40 65

Fine silver bars $1 22@1 25 per ounce.
Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium.

—Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York, furnishes the following under date of October 6th, 1875:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The markets to-day have presented no especial new features. The fluctuations have been slight and the amount of business on a very small scale. Union Pacific opened at 92, sold up to 93, but afterwards fell to 91¾, but soon advanced to 92, and the subsequent sales were made. Outside of a few operators little interest is manifested in this stock.

Missouri Pacific continues its downward course, sold at 79, the lowest point that we expend advertised to be paid October 20th will not be paid, notwithstanding former assurances to the contrary.

The clique which yesterday were understood to be buying the stock seem to be willing to "hold off" before doing more, waiting further developments, which to-day seem to point to lower prices.

Lake Shore has shown considerable strength, based somewhat on the large purchases of yesterday, but has since declined to 93¾ and Western Union from 76¾ to 75⅝. Lake Shore was firm at 94@95¾. Northwestern 88¾@88¾, and Northwestern preferred 56¾@56¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred rose from 6¾ to 6¾, and later declined to 6¾. At second call the market was quiet at a recovery of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the lowest point. The market closed up firm except for New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Michigan Central. New Jersey Central was especially weak and dropped to 101¾, a decline of 4⅝ per cent. for the day. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 118¾ to 117¾, and closed at 117¾. Michigan Central fell off from 57¾ to 56¾. The decline in these stocks naturally attracted attention, but they seem to go up and down of late very easily without any visible cause. Missouri Pacific received to 24, an advance of 2 per cent. from the lowest point, with closing sales at 27⅝. Atlantic and Pacific preferred declined to 37½, the lowest price yet made, but closed at 6 bid. Lake Shore, Northwestern and St. Paul were firm on narrow fluctuations. Pacific Mail and Western Union closed at the lowest figures of the day. The Chicago and Rock Island earnings for August show an increase of $20,000 over last year. Benjamin F. Wheelwright, long the President of Greenwich bank, this city, is dead. The transactions at the Stock Exchange were 107,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern common, 16,000 St. Paul preferred, 1,400 Erie, 17,000 N. J. Central, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio, 7,000 Union Pacific, 18,000 Missouri Pacific, 3,500 Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 2,200 New Jersey Central and 1,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34
Pacific Mail	35⅝	Do preferred	62½
Adams Express	100½	Wabash	6
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	50	Fort Wayne	98½
United states Ex	43	Ohio & Miss	20
New York Central	102½	Do preferred	18
Erie	16½	Ohio & Miss. pref	36
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Harlem	131½	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
Do preferred	132½	C. C. & I. C	18
Mich. Central	55	Burling'n & Q'ny	111½
Lake Shore	94¼	Indiana Central	17
Illinois Central	94½	Hannibal & St. Jos	17
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Northwestern	88¾	Western Union	75⅝
Do preferred	53	Union Pac. stock	91½
Rock Island	103	Central Pac. bds	107¾
N. J. Central	101¾	Union Pac bds	103¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1862	119⅝	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119⅞	10-40's	116¾
5-20's 1865, new	119⅝	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120¼	Currency 6's	124½
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, October 7, 5 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent. Consols for money 94 15-16; for account, 94 13-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 106¾@107; 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 104⅝; new fives, 104⅜. American securities—New York Central 92; Erie 15⅝; preferred 31¼.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 65 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—United States new five-twenties, 96¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Gold 117. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 55½@55⅝; bank rates 558.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 7, 1875.

Business to-day was fairly active, with prices generally unchanged. The only quotable alteration in prices was in bacon, on which a still further advance was made, owing to the rise in the supply markets. In consequence of a pressure on our columns we omit extended quotations of grain and breadstuffs, produce and groceries, with the statement that trade in all those lines is very steady at prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour bbls	405	Apples, bbls	341
Wheat, bush	3,022	Barley, bus	900
Corn, bush	1,000	Rye, bus	1,200
Butter, pkgs	15	Bacon, pcs	4,250
Bacon, lbs	27	Potatoes, bus	3,777
Hay, tons	20		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Provisions.

There is still another advance in the prices of bacon owing to the continued upward movement in prices at the supply markets. Receipts are liberal and the demand is active.

BACON—We quote canvassers at 12@12½c per lb; clear-rib sides 11¾@11¾c; clear sides 11¾@11¾c. HAMS—We quote sugar-cured at 12c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12½c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, ½ ounce, 40 @ 45 lb ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 2s, in lb 15¾c; in 5 ₱ cans, 15¾c; 2 cantines, 17¾c; in 3 ₱ pails 18c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 8 ₱ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 at 90c; No. 1 at 80c; No. 2, 65@70c ₱ gallon; No. 1-0, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Petroleum.

October 8.—The market was weak and fluctuating, having fallen off materially. The latter reported a slight an increased firmness and a recovery of the loss, with a slight gain in prices.

CRUDE—The market after having fallen off to $1 30 for the leading certificates showed somewhat more strength and against this loss, We quote Conduit and United certificates at $1 30@$1 30; Union do at $1 29@$1 29; Pennsylvania do at $1 12½@$1 15; immediate shipment at $1 12½@$1 12½. The volume of sales is reported at 100,000 barrels.

REFINED—The market continues depressed although there was somewhat more steadiness and feeling under the influence of the stronger crude market. We quote standard white on the cars at 10@10½c; do in bbls, free on board, 12¼c for spot and October. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¼@12½c. Baltimore rules at 12½@12½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and higher. We quote city-made at $1 35@1 40; country-do $1 40@1 50.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Herald* says: This was another irregular and spasmodic day in the crude markets of the oil region. The amount of oil offered on the market was so great as that of the previous day and influenced the prices current to about 100,000 barrels. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked
United, at wells	$1 18¾	$1 20
Union, at wells	1 12¼	1 13¾
Penn., at wells	1 12¼	1 13¾
U. P. certificates	1 12¼	1 13¾
Conduit, at wells	1 12¾	1 15
Karns, at wells	1 12¼	1 13¾
Hill City	1 12¼	1 13¾
Upper Creek	1 12¼	1 13¾

OIL CITY, October 7.—The *Derrick* says: At the opening $1 16¾ was bid for United; sellers and at $1 17¾ asked. Later the market became weaker and $1 18 were made. About 3 P. M. the market improved under large speculative orders and advanced to $1 20. Shipment $1 42¾. The total sales were 6,200 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 7, closing 6.—Another decline in the petroleum list has led to lower figures here, with trade very dull. The closing quotations for crude are: Weak; 70 prompt; 69¾c for October; do in shipping order 10½@10¾c for spot and October; refined 13 @13½c for prompt; 13@13¼c for November; crude 17¾@19½c; naphtha 16c for prompt. After the change, sales were reported of 3,000 barrels refined for Philadelphia delivery at 12c, and 12,000 barrels at 12¼c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market a shade firmer; quoted at $1 45@1 50.

OIL CITY, October 7.—Market quiet at $1 43¾ @1 45.

BRADFORD, October 7.—Market quiet with nothing doing; quoted at about $1 45.

TIDIOUTE, October 7.—Market quiet at $1 42½ @1 45; buyers' option.

PARKERS, October 7.—Market firm; United $1 18¾; shipment $1 45.

FRANKLIN, October 7.—Market quiet; standard white $1 42@1 42½; crude 6c; cases 11c.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—Petroleum dull; crude 13@13½c; refined 13c; crude 6½c.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Refined petroleum 29½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Petroleum 9½@10½d; do spirits 10½@11½d.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

October 6, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	890
National Transit Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	300
J T Stockdale	Warden F & Co, Phila	250
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	851
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	200
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	700
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co, Phila	212
W P Logan & Co.	J S Davis, Phila	150
Total		3,449

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	1,917
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	755
B S Duncan	Iona Oil Works	1,750
Total		2,826

October 7, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	117	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾			
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	119⅛			
5-20's, 1865	119⅛	119⅛			
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅜	120			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅛				
5-20's, 1867	120½	120¾			
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¼			
10-40's, registered	116¾	116¾			
10-40's, coupons	117⅛	117⅛			
Currency 6's	124½	124½			
New 5-per cents	118	117¾			
Western Union Tel	75¾	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	35⅜	35⅛			
Panama	133	.....			
Adams Express	93	.....			
Wells Fargo Express	79	.....			
American Express	50	.....			
United States Ex	43	.....			
N. Y. Central	102¾	.....			102¾
Erie	16¾	16⅝			16⅝
Michigan Central	54⅞	.....			
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾			54¾
Illinois Central	94	.....			
Cleveland & Pitts	91	.....			
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	39			38¾
Do preferred	93	.....			
Rock Island	103½	.....			
St. Paul common	33¾	34			33¾
Do preferred	62¾	62			62¾
Wabash common	6	.....			
Fort Wayne	98	.....			
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	16⅝			
Union Pacific	61⅝	61⅝			
Harlem	131	.....			
Hannibal & St. Jos	17¼	17			
Atlantic & Pac. pref	6¾	6¾			6¾
Iron Mountain	22¾	.....			
C. C. & I. C	18	18¼			
Missouri Pacific	28¾	.....			

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 7, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	117	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	122¾			
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	119⅛			
5-20's, 1865	119⅛	119⅛			
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅜	120			
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅛				
5-20's, 1867	120½	120¾			
5-20's, 1868	121¼	121¼			
10-40's, registered	116¾	116¾			
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Currency 6's	124½	124½			
New 5-per cents	118	117¾			
Western Union Tel	75¾	75⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
Quicksilver	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
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Panama	133	.....			
Adams Express	93	.....			
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United States Ex	43	.....			
N. Y. Central	102¾	.....			102¾
Erie	16¾	16⅝			16⅝
Michigan Central	54⅞	.....			
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾			54¾
Illinois Central	94	.....			
Cleveland & Pitts	91	.....			
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	39			38¾
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St. Paul common	33¾	34			33¾
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Hannibal & St. Jos	17¼	17			
Atlantic & Pac. pref	6¾	6¾			6¾
Iron Mountain	22¾	.....			
C. C. & I. C	18	18¼			
Missouri Pacific	28¾	.....			

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Money market easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Custom receipts $708,000, and specie shipments $275,000, mostly silver. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Bankers' bills 478½@482½.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 117, the two extremes of the day having been 116⅞@117¾. Rates for borrowing 1-32, 1-16 and 1-64 per cent. then, and 7, 8, 6 and 3 per cent. per annum. Loans also made flat. There were $160,000 of gold received from San Francisco this morning.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments firm. At the railroad bonds, this afternoon, Central Pacifics sold at 107¾; Union Pacific firsts at 103@103⅝; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated sinking fund bonds 87; Milwaukee and St. Paul gold 75@76; Lake Shore consolidated coupons firsts 102. State bonds quiet. The stock market was firm and higher at opening, but at first call a reaction set in and prices declined ¼ to ⅞ per cent. in general list. Missouri Pacific, however, dropped from 28¾ to 28 under pressure to sell; Union Pacific declined from 62¾ to 61⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph from 17¼ to 16½; Ohios from 16½ to 15⅝; Pacific Mail from 35⅜ to 35¼ and Western Union from 76¼ to 75⅝. Lake Shore was firm at 94@95¾. Northwestern 88¾@88¾, and St. Paul 56¾@56¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred rose from 6¾ to 6¾, and later declined to 6¾. At second call the market was quiet at a recovery of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the lowest point. The market closed up firm except for New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Michigan Central. New Jersey Central was especially weak and dropped to 101¾, a decline of 4⅝ per cent. for the day. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 118¾ to 117¾, and closed at 117¾. Michigan Central fell off from 57¾ to 56¾. The decline in these stocks naturally attracted attention, but they seem to go up and down of late very easily without any visible cause. Missouri Pacific received to 24, an advance of 2 per cent. from the lowest point, with closing sales at 27⅝. Atlantic and Pacific preferred declined to 37½, the lowest price yet made, but closed at 6 bid. Lake Shore, Northwestern and St. Paul were firm on narrow fluctuations. Pacific Mail and Western Union closed at the lowest figures of the day. The Chicago and Rock Island earnings for August show an increase of $20,000 over last year. Benjamin F. Wheelwright, long the President of Greenwich bank, this city is dead. The transactions at the Stock Exchange were 107,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern common, 16,000 St. Paul preferred, 1,400 Erie, 17,000 N. J. Central, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio, 7,000 Union Pacific, 18,000 Missouri Pacific, 3,500 Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 2,200 New Jersey Central and 1,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34
Pacific Mail	35⅝	Do preferred	62½
Adams Express	100½	Wabash	6
Wells Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	7
American Ex	50	Fort Wayne	98½
United states Ex	43	Ohio & Miss	20
New York Central	102½	Do preferred	18
Erie	16½	Ohio & Miss. pref	36
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	102
Harlem	131½	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝
Do preferred	132½	C. C. & I. C	18
Mich. Central	55	Burling'n & Q'ny	111½
Lake Shore	94¼	Indiana Central	17
Illinois Central	94½	Hannibal & St. Jos	17
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Northwestern	88¾	Western Union	75⅝
Do preferred	53	Union Pac. stock	91½
Rock Island	103	Central Pac. bds	107¾
N. J. Central	101¾	Union Pac bds	103¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	5-20's, 1868	121¼
5-20's, 1862	119⅝	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865	119⅞	10-40's	116¾
5-20's 1865, new	119⅝	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	120¼	Currency 6's	124½
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	51	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	48	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	40		

LONDON, October 7, 5 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2½ per cent. Consols for money 94 15-16; for account, 94 13-16. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 106¾@107; 1867, 107½; 10-40s, 104⅝; new fives, 104⅜. American securities—New York Central 92; Erie 15⅝; preferred 31¼.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 65 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—United States new five-twenties, 96¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Gold 117. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 55½@55⅝; bank rates 558.

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TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

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October 6, 1875.

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5-20's

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	29.139	48	63	N.W.	Gentle.	Cl'udy
2 P. M.	29.101	56	45	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.101	48	77	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.108 Highest thermom....57
Mean thermometer..50 Lowest thermom....43

Evangelical Alliance.

An important meeting of the Evangelical Alliance officers and committees, will be held on this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Select Night School.

The select night school in the Catholic Institute, corner of Wood and Sixth avenue, is in session since the 4th inst., and is, so far, fairly attended. A good opportunity is thus afforded many young men who are desirous of acquiring a good commercial course in a short time and at low expense.

German National Bank.

The statement of the above institution, which will be found in our advertising columns, is a remarkably healthy one, and speaks volumes in behalf of its management. The German has long ranked among the first of our National banks in popularity and in the amount of its business. But in referring to this statement, we are pleased to note its increasing prosperity. Mr. Laurent, the cashier, is a gentleman of financial ability, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the bank.

Prayer Meeting.

A joint prayer meeting between the Women's Christian Associations of England and Pittsburgh will be held this morning at half-past ten o'clock at the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue (Rev. Dr. Howard's.) The special subject for prayer will be the outpouring of God's Spirit upon Women's Christian Associations and the forthcoming International Conference to be held in this city February 12th, 13th, 13th and 15th. Rev. Dr. Milligan will conduct the meeting. All Christians interested are earnestly invited to attend.

Take a Boat for the Exposition

The fine side-wheel passenger steamer Jack Gumbert will be run as an excursion boat during the continuance of the Industrial Exposition between this city and Allegheny, making trips each hour from the foot of Smithfield street, on the Monongahela river, and from the Allegheny wharf, just below the Sixth street suspension bridge. The boat is specially designed for excursions, and is fitted up in excellent style, is large, safe, reliable, will make fast time and is fully equipped as required by law. Strangers and citizens will find this an exceedingly pleasant mode of reaching the Exposition, as by it they will escape the crowd and dust of overland traveling.

The Two Orphans Enjoined.

The argument on the second motion for a preliminary injunction against McKee Rankin, George Wallace *et al.*, to prevent the production of the play of the "Two Orphans" by the McKee Rankin troupe at the Academy of Music, was concluded yesterday before Judge Ewing, and at one o'clock in the afternoon he gave a verbal opinion. He stated that with the evidence before him the equities of the case were with the complainants. It was admitted that they had purchased and paid for the right of producing the play in this country. They had purchased the right from the original authors. If they were not entitled to the exclusive right here, it was on a question of law and not one of equity. The Judge was of opinion that there was scarcely a probability of the defendants being able to make out their right, and the exclusive right to produce the play in this country was with the complainants. Counsel, by direction of the court, prepared an injunction order, the complainants giving bond in the sum of $10,000, with Wm. Coleman and Thos. H. Carnagie as sureties.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Watsons. C. P. Allegheny. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Watson contra.

In the case of Harvey vs. Vandergrift, it was ordered that a reargument be had at January term next.

In the matter of the application of Wm. C. Barr, for benefit of the insolvent laws, a reargument was fixed for the first Monday of November.

George W. Cass vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. C. P. Allegheny. Argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error and Dalzell and Shiras contra.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John O'Mally, *et uz.*, for use, vs. The Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company. Action to recover on a policy of insurance. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,041 —subject to reserved question of law.

In the case of P. C. Devlin vs. Joseph Walton, report of receiver presented and publication ordered.

No jury trials until Monday next.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jas. Grierson, indicted for manslaughter, was taken up for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. The jury last empanelled that in May last Patrick Carr was arrested in East Liberty by the defendant, he was a policeman, and while making the arrest Carr fell into a ditch with Grierson on top of him. Carr was so badly injured that he died some five or six days afterward. The case occupied the entire day, and was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Albert Stehle, Ab. McCoy, Chas. H. Mulhany, John Heckeman, Christ Miller, James Kelley, Godfried Fritz, James Powers, William Gribbons, John White, Louis Sesrn, Mary O'Connell, Jerry Carroll, John Bahmer, John Connors *alias* Martin, James Maloy, Hans Hamilton.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Fun in a Fog" was the attraction at the Opera House last evening, and it filled the seats and packed the aisles with an applauding and side-aching audience. The true mission of the drama in the present state of society, is that of amusement. The men of this country and age need relaxation, and nothing is so complete a distraction from the too-absorbing cares of business as an hour or so spent in laughing at the hearty, wholesome fun of the Yokes family. The farce itself is replete with drollery, none of it of the broadest kind, but pure and wholesome throughout, and illuminated by the comic powers of the five Yokes sisters and brothers is irresistible. Our space will not permit so extended a notice of the piece as it calls for, and we will therefore only say that no one can afford to miss seeing its representation, which will only be given twice more—to-night and to-morrow evening.

Library Hall.

Mrs. Chanfrau and her talented company performed the new emotional drama "Was She Right" last evening, to a very select and appreciative audience. The play is a strong one, and afforded a fine opportunity for the display of Mrs. Chanfrau's magnificent powers as an actress. The support was excellent, the company being the best that has ever appeared in this city. It is to be regretted that circumstances have not been more favorable to bringing out better houses to meet Mrs. Chanfrau. Her audiences, though small, have included our best citizens, and their verdict is universally in praise of the rare powers and great charms of that lady. We hope that she may again visit Pittsburgh, when, we think, she may look for a reception more in accordance with her merits.

Academy of Music.

The McKee Rankin company having stubbed their toe theoretically, against the attempt to substitute "Rip Van Winkle," last night, for the "Two Orphans." With due deference for Mr. Jefferson, we must say that Mr. Rankin gives a portraiture of the good-for-nothing Kastakiller that is entirely satisfactory. Lacking, perhaps, in the polish and unity acquirable only by years of repetition of the same character, Mr. Rankin's impersonation is one of which he may well feel proud. His every effort was warmly applauded. Miss Kitty Blanchard makes an admirable *Christina*, and, in fact, all the members of the company did well. Lack of space, brought about by the opening of the exposition, prevents a more extended notice of this fine performance. "Rip Van Winkie" will be repeated to-night.

On Monday next a dramatization of Jules Verne's work, "Around the World in Eighty Days," with magnificent scenery and appointments, will be given.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"A Life's Error, or Heads, Hands and Hearts," was produced at this theater before a fair audience last night, and the best scenes—and there are not a few good ones —drew forth rapturous applause. The variety part of the performance too, is of more than ordinary excellence. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There is no falling off in the crowds that nightly visits this house, and there is but one opinion among the visitors, which is, that there was never before in this city a variety show that was half so good. For an evening of real enjoyment there is no place like *Trimble's*. Matinee to-morrow, upon which occasion an excellent bill will be announced.

Try It!

We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH'S EXPOSITION.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

Grand Military and Civic Display.

A Procession Four Miles Long.

A GALA DAY IN BOTH CITIES.

Opening Exercises at the Exposition.

Reception of Press Representatives.

Alphabetical List of Persons and Firms Exhibiting, &c., &c.

The demonstration yesterday, in honor of the opening of the first Industrial Exposition in the city of Pittsburgh, was grand and imposing beyond all anticipation. No special efforts had been made to "work the thing up," and the spontaneous manner in which all classes responded and fell into line, bespeaks the general and widespread interest which is manifested, and augurs well for the success of the Exposition. The day opened up inauspiciously, and the streets were not in the best condition, owing to the heavy rains of the previous day. In a few hours, however, the skies brightened, and finally the sun broke through the clouds, giving assurance of a fair day. More than one half of the entire population betook themselves to the streets, at some point on the route of procession, and patiently awaited the arrival of the pageant. After witnessing it, thousands flocked to Allegheny, where the Exposition Buildings are situated, and were present to hear the opening exercises. Flags were universally displayed, on the principal thoroughfares in both cities, and business was generally suspended. There was a large influx of strangers from the neighboring counties, and all seemed highly pleased with the observances of the day.

The Procession.

The street "exposition" was a very fine affair—creditable alike to the National Guards and to the business interests of the city. With a few exceptions, there was, we regret to say, a noticeable absence of the great iron and glass manufacturing interests of the city, but it is presumed that they will make such a display at the Exposition building as will maintain and extend the renown of the Smoky City. The column formed on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street, and within reasonable time proceeded over the route laid down in good order, and with but few interruptions. All along the route the streets were crowded with men, women and children, and it being a holiday at many of the schools the pupils turned out early and with glee. The formation of the column was as follows, the military leading:

MILITARY.

Major. Gen. A. L. Pearson commanding.
Staff Officers and Standard Bearer.
Gen. Joseph Brown, and Staff.
Great Western Band.
Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P.,
Col. S. W. Hill commanding.
Knapps Pennsylvania Battery.
Four guns, each drawn by six horses.
Lieut. Kennedy, commanding.
Duquesne Greys, Junior Drum Corps,
Duquesne Greys' Brass Band.
Eighteenth Regiment N. G. P.,
Col. Guthrie commanding.
Gen. Jackson, mounted.
Small wagon drawn by boys, and containing a boy dressed an Indian carrying a banner with inscription "Black Hills."

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. E. C. Negley commanding.
Jefferson Cavalry, Capt.
Large commanding.
Stahle's Brass Band.
Drum Corps.
Washington Infantry,
Capt. John McFarland commanding,
Company F. Allegheny Guards,
Capt. Tyson commanding,
Latta Guards, Capt. Bart.
Hutchison Battery.
Six guns, four horses each,
Capt. Walker commanding.

CIVIC.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Grand Marshal,
Col. J. S. Haymaker, A. A. General.
Aids—Hon. H. M. Long, Harry Darlington, Walton Woolsey, Capt. J. T. Stockdale, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Alex. Patterson, Major W. G. McCandless, Jacob Reese, Dr. W. S. Huseiton, Hon. John M. Irwin, J. M. Shaffer, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Geo. D. Ware, Fred. Lang, Adam Weaver, H. Anderson, Jacob Lashell, Prof. S. A. Neale, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Thomas Burchfield, John D. Neeb, Nicholas Voegtly, William Schoyer, John Cohen, Esq., Hon. H. Zug, William Heagy, J. McC. Creighton, Hon. Peter Zern, Major Wm. Frew, General J. H. Fitzhugh, Captain C. B. Seely, James McElroy, T. C. Atterbury, John Barry, Hon. Hugh McNeill, Capt. John Gilfillan, B. B. Coursin, John Spencer, C. B. Herron, John Megraw, J. E. B. Dalzell, L. Fleming.
Member of Councils and Officials of Allegheny in carriages.
Press Committee in carriages.
St. Bridget's brass band in wagon.
Horseshoers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, mounted.
William Breeze, Jr., Commanding.
Banner with inscription, "By Industry we Thrive."
R. Jennings & Sons, Veterinary Surgeons, buggy decorated.
F. W. Jenkins & Bro., Flour Merchants, elegant wagon decorated and drawn by a pair of superb horses.
Head, Carson & Co., Commission Merchants.
Fleming, Agnew & Co., Japan Ware.
Fort Pitt Boiler Works, three wagons carrying boilers.
Varieties Theater, wagon.
Wilson, Snyder & Co., Brass Founders.
Kramer & Vogelson, two wagons.
Abdiel, McClung & Co., "Pride of the Kitchen" soap.
J. M. Hartford & Co., auctioneers.
Spencer, McKay & Co., brewers, malt wagon and six ale wagons.
Iron City Brewery wagon with four horses and decorations.
S. V. Albree, photographer.
Z. Wainwright, brewers.
J. C. Buffum & Co., six wagons.
Watt, Lang & Co., two wagons loaded with brooms.
Buggies containing citizens.
Brown, Coulbourn & Co., three oyster wagons.
Etna Stove Works, wagon containing moulders at work.
A. Bradley & Co., stove works, wagon containing employees.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, two wagons.
Herald Printing Company, wagon containing printing press in operation, with two boys dressed as "Devils."
Elias Howe Sewing Machine Company, ten wagons, one containing a bust of Howe and a banner with the inscription, "Stitch, Stitch, Stitch;" other wagons containing machines in operation.
Remington Sewing Machine and Gun Co., two wagons.
Matchett's Paper Box Factory.
R. Hamilton & Co., pianos and organs.
Pittsburgh City Flour Mills.
Pearl Flour Mills.
S. Ewart & Co., two wagons containing chests of tea.
Fahnestock White Lead Works.
B. L. Fahnestock, Wholesale Druggist.
Oliver & Bloeser, Axes and Organs.
Cavitt & Pollock, Patent Oil Tank Works and Self Measuring Pump.
Barnes' Safes, elegant samples on wagon.
Reisick & Co., two wagons.
D. M. Jenkins, Old Tea House, five handsome wagons decorated and laden.
Jas. H. Loh & Co., Commission Merchants.
McCalin Brothers, wagon.
Gangwish & Straub, Lager Beer.
Dickson & McKalip, Printers.
Dilworth Bros., two wagons laden with groceries.
Geo. Schellhase, Iron City Spice Mills.
A. Walker & Co., Paper Box Makers.
W. B. McLean, Furniture.
J. P. Smith & Son, Glassware.
John T. Gray, Painter.
E. Edmundson, furniture and upholstery, three wagons.
Ph. Holderman, upholster.
Star Gold Paint works.
Eagle Brewery, Eberhardt & Ober, five wagons.
A. Speer & Son, Globe plow works.
Lytle, Barchfield & McCance, harness trimmings.
E. Magin, Excelsior cracker bakery, five elegant wagons.
Beamer, Bauman & Co., white lead works.
James McClurg, cracker bakery.
Kerrs' Pie Bakery.
Pittsburgh Wire Works, wagon containing beautiful samples of wire work.
Sheib's music stores.
Blaker's steam pump.
Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, ten handsome wagons, one carrying a pyramid of ice.
Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.
Reed Bros., Keystone planing mill.
Campbell, Jones & Co., glassware.
Heinz, Noble & Co., pickles, &c.

THE ROUTE.

The procession passed over the route printed below and everywhere attracted great attention. The sidewalks and windows along the route were filled with people and all waited patiently for the coming of the column and witnessed the whole turn out:

From Water street along Smithfield street to Third avenue, thence to Grant street; to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Sixth street, across the bridge and up Federal street to North avenue, thence to Irwin avenue, thence to Western avenue, thence to Allegheny avenue, thence to South avenue, thence to the building.

The procession occupied over an hour in passing a given point, and extended probably a distance of four miles.

The displays made by many firms were especially creditable and among them we may mention those of D. M. Jenkins, of the Old Tea House, E. Maginn, cracker baker and wholesale confectioner, the Chautauqua Ice Company, D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Fort Pitt Boiler Works, the Howe Sewing Maching Company, the Pittsburgh Wire Works and F. W. Jenkins & Bro. The splendid horses and elegant wagons of the latter firm were favorably mentioned by all observers.

At the Exposition Building.

A large number of spectators had collected around the Exposition building, early in the day, and as the time for the arrival of the head of the procession drew near, the numbers greatly increased. All along South avenue, from the Union bridge to School street, the sidewalk was one mass of humanity. The procession came in sight at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and was nearly one hour in passing. The officers of the Industrial Institute, the speakers of the day and others, filled the balcony and viewed the pageant as it passed. Inside the building all was bustle and activity. Wagon loads of goods were arriving every few minutes, and at no time was the filling up of the spaces suspended. The din and confusion created by the planes, hammers, saws and other implements were incessant, and those announced to speak felt that they had no easy task before them.

When the procession had passed by, the large space in front of the building was rapidly filled up, when Mr. Vannote, Secretary of the Industrial Institute, advanced to the front of the balcony and announced that on Saturday morning next there would be a full display, when the public would be admitted. He then introduced the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., who made the following

OPENING PRAYER.

Great God, we bless and adore Thee as the Creator of the Universe, the Supreme Ruler and Governor of the nations, and the beneficent Giver of all our mercies. We render Thee thanks for the goodly heritage which we enjoy as a nation. We thank Thee for this broad land of ours; for the fertility of the soil, and for all the varied resources of the earth. We thank Thee that Thou hast ordained the seasons of heat and cold, of seed time and harvest—that Thou illiest our barns, and makest the husbandman to rejoice in the midst of plenty. We come before Thee at this time to invoke Thy favor on this enterprise, and now present it to Thee for Thy divine blessing. This building we would dedicate to Thee. Lord grant that it may be a means and a source of blessing to the people in whose interest and for whose use it has been erected. Establish the work of our hands—yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it," for Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE ODE.

The Secretary then introduced Prof. Wm. Mason Evans, who read, with fine elocutionary effect, the following ode, said to be the production of a well known member of the Pittsburgh bar.

I.

Treading on equal step beyond their prime,
Apace they row—the century, the year!
Their soundless footfall nears the realm of Time.
Bringing us now, with falling leaf, the autumn sere.

II.

Lo! within view of these trivergent streams,
What mystic changes hath the century wrought!
See! Where the westering sun sheds his last beams
Athwart you hill, what things the fading year hath brought.

III.

On yonder point Trent his rude stockade built,
And made first cornhill 'mid a wild domain;
Where Gaul and Briton wrestled hilt to hilt,
And christened with their blood historic Fort Duquesne.

IV.

These cultured hills, this many peopled plain,
Re-echoed the fierce cries of conflict red:
The brave from forest, fosse and rifle-packed assain,
Hurtled the tomahawk, the deadly arrow sped.

V.

Monongahela! thou thy story tell
Of bloody foe, local foe lost and won:
Tell of the fatal field where Braddock fell,
Tell the aspiring deeds of youthful Washington.

VI.

Apace they grow—the century, the year!
The forests green have melted in the haze;
Wild sounds of strife no more appal the ear—
Two cities, vast and peace-crowned, burst upon the gaze.

VII.

A myriad structures fill the teeming space,
The abodes of wealth, the homes of hardy toil:
Steeple and stack and dome contend for place
'Midst clanging bell and whistle shrill of man's untiring coil.

VIII.

Unwilling Earth, from out her bowels yields
Her hidden treasures, wrest by sinewy hand,
Vulcan'smuscle-massing hammers wields,
His strepent stithies echo grandly through the land!

IX.

The discontented spirit of the Mine,
Pulsing on sable wing, that clouds the sky,
Ere hovers 'round his destiny condign,
Exorcised by weird Fire and magic industry.

X.

Hail, Might of Muscle, Breadth of Brain, all hail!
Joint Genii ye, who stir the Active Age!
Your offspring here disclose the wondrous tale
Of wrist ye've done to blaze our History's page.

XI.

For Janus' gates are shut; Minerva now
And the attendant arts, this temple fill;
Mankind can visit, from his workshop and mill,
Send vieing vot'ries from studio, farm and mill.

XII

Here are thy triumphs, meek and lovely peace.
Oh! Shed from outspread wing thy blessings pure,
O'er this fair land, and may thy reign not cease
Long as these rivers roll, and while these hills endure.

REMARKS OF JOHN F. DRAVO.

John F. Dravo, Esq., was next introduced. In view of the surroundings—of the noise and confusion in the rear, and of the immense audience in front—he almost wished himself a fog-horn. At last, after a sleep of years, Pittsburgh, this great mart of industry, art and science, had aroused—had been moved, from center to circumference, as the like had never been moved before. It had not been deemed possible, by any one present, that such a vast interest could have been aroused in so short a time, and such a magnificent display (as that they had just witnessed) improvised, as it were, in a day. As he walked through the buildings and marked the long line of Pittsburgh's industry, he wondered how it could be possible that arts are so valuable as these could ever be lost to the world; and if, by some strange freak of nature, this display should become petrified and stored away for ages in some subterranean archive, and some future Darwin, hunting for his ancestors, should stumble upon this, what a lost chapter in the world's history would be recovered! He could not but rejoice in this vast pageant, as it was an evidence of the interest which the people felt in the industry of the community in which they live. He hoped that the people would turn out by thousands, day after day, and lend their presence and aid to this enterprise—that an enterprise calculated to infuse new life into our depressed energies, and to beget increased activity in every branch of trade. And while the elegant and substantial come we hope to see that grand revival of the industry of the nation for which we have been working and praying all over this broad land—when our shops and mills shall teem with activity, and prosperity return to bless the nation. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF SENATOR NEWMYER.

Hon. John C. Newmyer was announced as the next speaker. He stated that the gentleman who preceded him expressed apprehension that he might not be heard, owing to the noise and confusion within the building. The speaker was in a somewhat different position, because he felt that he had nothing worth listening to. However, as he had been requested to speak for five minutes, he would endeavor to fill up the time. They had assembled to celebrate an important event in the history of Pittsburgh, and when he said Pittsburgh he did not refer merely to corporation limits, but included also the great and growing city of Allegheny, in which they were, and which formed so large and important a part of the great manufacturing center known as the "Manchester of America." He was thoroughly astonished by the display on her part that she had carved that proud appellation; but by the patient development of her resources, through the enterprise of her capitalists, the skill of her mechanics, and the thrift and industry of her whole population. Her business men have been content to pursue a quiet course; and not a few, perhaps, in view of our great advantages, have characterized us a slow people. Possibly we have been a little slow, but unquestionably we have been sure. The time has come, however, when we propose to throw open our mills, our factories and our workshops, to the citizens of other States, and to invite a thorough inspection and comparison. The first Exposition of the Industry of Pittsburgh is now being formally opened, and marks a new era in our history. For the last few years we have been suffering from a serious depression in business, from which we have not yet fully recovered; and auspicious inauguration of this grand enterprise, such as we have witnessed today speaks volumes for the perseverance, the energy and the liberality of our people. The procession was a grand one, but at the same time it was but a very faint reflex of our great and manifold industries. The half had not been told. The speaker concluded by remarking that his time was about up, and he would give way to others. He left the stand amidst applause.

The Great Western Band now favored the assemblage with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle."

HON. HENRY RAWLE'S REMARKS.

Hon. Henry Rawle, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was next introduced. He said he was very happy to meet so many citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity; but in accepting the kind invitation extended he had not expected to be called upon for a speech; he was not a speaker; he was neither a preacher or a lawyer; and consequently he was not prepared to express his views in the manner he would desire. He was gratified, however, to see such an interest taken in such an enterprise, especially in Pittsburgh, celebrated for its advancement in industrial arts. He was very happy to have met so many on an occasion like this and hoped that the enterprise which had called them together would prove successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. [Applause.]

PROFESSOR WICKERSHAM'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public schools, was next introduced. He said:

Fellow citizens—It is not my purpose to make a speech. In coming here, I took it for granted that all the arrangements had been made, and hence I was not a little surprised on seeing it announced in one of the morning papers that I was to make an address. My purpose in coming here was to see what Pittsburgh and Allegheny the great iron centre of Pennsylvania, would do in the way of an Industrial Exposition. I attended the exhibitions in Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia and was anxious to see what Pittsburgh could do, so that I might compare the work done here with that done elsewhere.

Then I understand that a permanent Industrial School is contemplated here, as an outgrowth of the present Exposition—a school where the sons of your merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and citizens can be thoroughly trained in the industrial arts. I trust this important matter will not be lost sight of, as I heartily endorse it. There cannot be too many schools for the training of boys and girls in the useful pursuits of life.

I looked with interest upon your great procession, and tried to interpret its meaning. It all meant that people of these cities are in earnest, and intend to make their first exhibition a credit to themselves and to the State. The building is a grand one, and it only remains for the merchants, the manufacturers, the men of all trades, to fill it with their wares and products, and the people will do their share. I like these expositions. They make better business men, better mechanics, and better artists. They impart important knowledge among the masses, and thus become a means of popular education. No man or woman can help being wiser and better after having prepared for and attended such an exposition.

Then, again it is a good advertisement. It is advertising in the concrete. There can be no better advertisement than the thing itself. I am safe in saying, from the result of similar undertakings in other cities, that the exposition will bring more money to Pittsburgh than will pay all the expenses—and do it this very season. Besides these exhibitions are great schools for capitalists and workingmen, where both can learn their rights and privileges. Right here in this great working metropolis, is the place to solve the problems growing out of the relations of capital and labor. Here those who labor cannot help seeing and understanding how essential is capital in carrying out the improvements now required for the successful manufacture of steel, iron, glass and other products—and capitalists must see and comprehend how necessary it is to have the skill, the muscle and the brain to keep pace with the wonderful improvements in the mechanic arts. In a word, it is here the mutual dependence of labor upon capital and capital upon labor are most apparent, and here is the great school for studying, working out and reconciling the differences between these essential elements.

Again permit me to express the hope that this great experiment in Industrial School will not be lost sight of. There are too many women in the country who have nothing to do—too many men who are seeking clerkships, agencies, and other light employments, and too few who learn to work. Let it be known that there is a vacant clerkship at Harrisburg, and there will be five hundred applicants to fill it. This ought not be so if boys were put to trades. An institution of the character contemplated would supply the means of mechanical training, and thus open up many important fields to the youngmen of the country than could ever be reached through the counting room or the office.

But I am not here to make a speech, and will only add that from my whole heart I wish this Institute success. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. VANNOTE.

Mr. Vannote, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, stated that it was not desirable that any other addresses be made to-day. A few words of explanation were, perhaps, necessary. The Committee were as anxious to receive the money of the public as they could be to witness the Exposition; and it was no fault of the committee that it was not open to the public. They were as far ahead as Cincinnati was on the opening day, but they deemed it best not to take the people's money until they could give full value for it. By Saturday next he thought it would be entirely worth while to visit the exhibition. The Great Western Band would be on hand with excellent music, and every arrangement made to entertain all who might come. The committee would be thanks for the splendid processions, both civic and military. A gentleman, who was in Cincinnati at the opening there, said our procession exceeded theirs in point and variety. The committee also desired to thank the speakers for their terse and vigorous addresses. In conclusion, he stated that the committee had been laboring day and night to get ready to-day, but it was simply out of the question, and they took no blame for the delay.

The band struck up another air, and the assemblage slowly dispersed.

Doings at Press Headquarters.

The press headquarters, in the Exposition building, were thrown open for the reception of the representatives of the press from abroad, and although not in apple-pie order, owing to getting in and out of the furniture, were soon put to rights, and made quite comfortable. The final decorations were complete, and reflect the highest credit upon the taste displayed by the well-known florists and decorative artists, Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdoch. After the opening exercises had been concluded the Western Union telegraph instruments in press headquarters, and all the representatives, local and from abroad, assembled here.

Mr. T. W. Davis was called to the chair, and Capt. Carr, John N. Neeb and T. P. Houston were appointed Secretaries.

The band discoursed some excellent music, after which Mr. A. J. Nellis, President of the Institute, Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Vannote, Secretary, were introduced and made brief and appropriate speeches, Mr. Vannote delivering the formal welcome to the press from abroad.

Mr. Hubbard, representing the Philadelphia *Record*, responded on behalf of the visiting members. After returning thanks for the cordial welcome extended, he congratulated Pittsburgh upon the auspicious opening of the Exposition. He spoke at some length of the resources of Pittsburgh and concluded by remarking that the many courtesies which had been extended were thoroughly appreciated.

After brief remarks from John F. Dravo, Esq., Mr. F. Walter offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of the visiting press, extend their heartfelt thanks to the Board of Managers of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute of Pittsburgh, for the attentions paid them, and the accommodations given them to transact their business.

Mr. Weeks then made the announcement as to the press excursion to-day, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the visiting press members. This excursion includes a trip on the Connellsville, the Pennsylvania and the Allegheny Valley roads, taking in the principal objects of interest on each. The train leaves the Union Depot at 8:10 A. M.

THE ELEGANT PRESENT.

Mr. Davis now produced a tray, laden with beautiful button hole bouquets, which he stated were a present from the Messrs. Murdoch, florists, to the press representatives. They were passed around, and all were supplied. The gift was an elegant and thoughtful one, and was highly appreciated.

LIST OF VISITING MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.

Following is a list of members of the press from abroad as far as registered last evening:

Dr. Thomas C. Coxe, Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Charles I. Wickersham, Philadelphia *Evening Post*; Alex. Henry, Armstrong *Republican*; Al. Tyhurst, Tyrone *Herald*; J. W. Hague, Mifflinburg *Telegraph*; John Morgan, Harrisburg *Patriot*; S. G. Ripper, *United States Zeitung*; Fred. Walter, *Beobachter*; J. F. Murphy, Wellsburg *Herald*; E. A. Hastings, Brownsville *Clipper*; W. L. Foulk, West Pennsylvania Press Association; D. L. Hubbard, Wheeling *Standard*; C. C. Johnson, Wheeling *Sunday Leader*; W. Cowan, Warren *Mail*; A. S. Watkins, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Fred. Allison, *Telegraph*; D. L. Crawford, Erie *Gazette*; W. H. Kincaid, New York *Christian Advocate*; C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela Valley *Republican*; Jas. D. W. Hazzard, Monongahela Valley *Republican*; Wm. B. McCord, Wellsville *Union*; D. F. Burchard, East Liverpool *Gazette*. Representatives of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, *Tribune* and others will arrive to-day.

PRESS MEETING LAST EVENING.

A meeting of journalists was organized last evening at press headquarters, with W. C. Smythe, Esq., in the chair. Brief and happy speeches were made by Messrs. McKee, of the Johnstown Tribune, J. S. Keating, President Nellis, T. W. Davis, Major Wickersham, and others. A resolution offered by Mr. Beteille, of the *Telegraph*, thanking the visiting members of the press for the interest they were manifesting in our Exposition, was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned. The visiting journalists will go on excursions to-day over several of our railroads, to points of interest in the city and vicinity.

List of Exhibitors.

Below is an alphabetical list of exhibitors entered up till last evening. The Executive Committee requests that all exhibitors have their goods in place by this evening or their space will be forfeited:

Armor, Feurhake & Co., No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, lithographic work.
Alden, Farrelly, Pittsburgh, breach loading cannon, steam engines, ore crusher.
Armor, W. C., Pittsburgh, glass shades.
Akron Sewer Pipe Company, Akron, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, vitrified sewer pipe.
Axthelm, E., Pittsburgh, annunciator and burglar alarm.
Agnew, Eisenbeisen & Co., Allegheny, vinegar.
Agnew, D. F., & Co., Allegheny, crucibles, and stove polish.
Anschutz, H., & Son, Pittsburgh, stoves and heaters.
Ahlborn & Neckerman, Pittsburgh, wagon and carriage axles.
Abel, Charles, & Co., Pittsburgh, perfumeries.
Anderson, John C., Sewickley, Aldernay bull calf.
Bidwell, J. C., Pittsburgh, plows, agricultural steel, &c.
Baber, Mrs. R. P., Cincinnati, mechanical writing machine.
Brown, James, & Son, Pittsburgh, cutlery.
Bidwell, D. W. C., Pittsburgh, empty powder kegs and canisters.
Birchew, E., lithographic views.
Beckert, Chas., Allegheny, cigars and cigar boxes.
Bovard, Rose & Co., Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, carpets.
Barker, Mrs. Geo., East End, Pittsburgh, catsup and celery sauce.
Briggs & Bro., Pittsburgh, fountain pen holder.
Berger, W. H., Pittsburgh, wooden tubs and pails.
Bentel, John T., Freedom, Beaver county, lubricating oil.
Barker, W. W., Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, picture and looking glass frames.
Bakewell, Allen & Co., Pittsburgh, job printing presses.
Black, Geo., Allegheny, car couplings.
Baughman, Curtis & Knight, Toledo, Ohio, adjustable feed pump for boilers.
Brown & Carver, Philadelphia, paper cutting machine.
Bailey, Farrell & Co., Pittsburgh, injectors, oilers, lubricators and boiler feeder.
Biggert & Co., Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Barr, Chas. I., Pittsburgh, white linen shirts.
Braun, Wm. L., Pittsburgh, stencil work.
Brainard, Armstrong & Co., Pittsburgh, (Luther Ford, agent,) silk and machine twists.
Bratt, Mrs. P., Allegheny, knit quilt.
Blake, E. D., Pittsburgh, stone and ore crusher.
Bradley, S. & Sons, Allegheny, power loom.
Billington, Mrs. C. G., Pittsburgh, dress models.
Bigley, John, Pittsburgh, Perkins' surface blue.
Brooks, H. P., New York, sharpeners and shearing knife.
Babbitt, P. S., Taunton, Mass., combination tool lathe.
Beymer, Bauman & Co., Pittsburgh, white lead.
Bucher, Gibbs & Son, Canton, Ohio, plows.
Buchanan, George, Washington, Pa., grate feeder, chain and sled.
Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh, glassware.
Baird, W. Pittsburgh, Sturtevant blowers.
Brill, W. H. & Co., Allegheny, fluid extracts, drugs and sundries.
Barnes, Thomas, Pittsburgh, safes.
Beggs, John & Son, Philadelphia, wagons.
Behrens & Janowitz, Pittsburgh, fancy articles.
Baisley & Lutton, Allegheny, children's carriages.
Bentley & Gerwig, New Brighton, Pa., flax, tow and yarns.
Bissell & Co., Pittsburgh, grates, stoves and ranges.
Bradley, A. & Co., Pittsburgh, stoves.
Bochman & Patterson, Pittsburgh, plants, flowers, &c.
Bishop, H. & Son, photographs.
Billings, L. H., Pittsburgh, pianos.
Blair, Kinder, Pittsburgh, confectionery.
Bell & Reynolds, Allegheny, blacksmiths' bellows.
Barney, Thos. & Co., Pittsburgh, hardware.
Bissell & Sons, Pittsburgh, stucco work and paper hangings.
Cavitt & Pollock, Pittsburgh, glassware.
Charles, J., Church ave., Allegheny, coffins.
Cooke, Wm. C., Allegheny, samples of painting.
Carson Bros., Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Clark, Jno., Philadelphia, baking powder and chemicals.
Carter, Richard, Pittsburgh, fire brick.
Cordier, H., Superintendent County Workhouse, barrels and kegs.
Church, M. C., Parkersburg, West Virginia, improved ventilation heater.
Cochran, M. B. & Co., Pittsburgh, planers, molders, &c.
Chess, Smythe & Co., Pittsburgh, tack machines and products.
Colwell, W. S., Pittsburgh, brick and model for burning brick.
Close, Schoeneck & Co., Pittsburgh, parlor set and furniture.
Coburn Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, sawmill &c.
Caldwell Jas & Co., Allegheny, domestic sewing machines.
Chalmers, Spence & Co., Pittsburgh, covering for boilers and hot blast pipe.
Carlisle Henry, Steubenville, Ohio, safety cock for elevators.
Childs, W. C. & Co., Pittsburgh, Tupper's plate bats and non-condensing cement.
Crea, James E., Allegheny, patent shaking grate.
Cowley, Alex., Pittsburgh, specimens of penmanship.
Champion W. & W, Kent, Ohio, iron fence.
Crawford Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, saddlery hardware.
Cook, S. H. McDonalds station, Washington county, Pa., fowls.
Dravo, John F., Pittsburgh, coke.
Diamond & Dewsnapp, Pittsburgh, belt coupling and wash up lock for press work.
Dougherty, D. A., Kittanning, writing fluid.
Danse, Mrs. A., Pittsburgh, one knit counterpane.
Donevan & Dilks, Pittsburgh, brushes.
Dittrich Robert, Pittsburgh fire extinguisher.
Daniels, C. C., Pittsburgh, school and church furniture.
Duff & Son., Pittsburgh, vinegar, bu